

INSIDE: A PRAIRIE NIGHTMARE—AND A DREAM

Maclean's

MARCH 30, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.75

A full-page photograph of Rick Hansen on his Ironhorse trike. He is wearing a blue jumpsuit with two McDonald's logos, a black and white patterned knit hat, and yellow gloves. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is dark and out of focus, with some yellow light sources.

A HERO COMES HOME

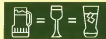
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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

MARCH 30, 1987 VOL. 120 NO. 12

COVER

A hero comes home

Last week Vancouver wheelchair athlete Rick Hansen rolled triumphantly across the Alberta/British Columbia border and into the home stretch of his around-the-world Man in Motion World Tour. Hansen is now excitingly close to his goal to wheel 40,073 km, equivalent to the earth's circumference, and raise \$20 million for spinal research and rehabilitation. —Page 34

A photograph of Rick Hansen.



Canada's fantasy islands

Winter-weary MJs are studying a possible Canadian link with the Caribbean islands of Turks and Caicos. Islanders, however, remain divided on the question. —Page 16



Of tragedy and triumph

A stunning reconstruction of the bus accident that killed four Swift Current Broncos last December, changing the team's season—and the lives of its players. —Page 45



The President's performance

Four months after a disastrous press conference (not raised doubts about his abilities, Ronald Reagan faced the media again last week and received mixed reviews. —Page 39



Celebrating at the Genies

Elton Shaver and Jean LeClerc hosted the Genie Awards, which were swept by director Derek Aronof's movie, *Doors of the American Empire*. —Page 44

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Corporate rock

I was quite disinterested to read your cover story "Rock goes gold" (March 30) featuring such corporate spectacles as Tina (Pepsi) Turner and Mick (Jaguar) Jagger. The article pervades an air of tried to legitimate almost everything that is wrong with the so-called rock 'n' roll scene today, which is utterly retrogressive and static in its logic. Please note that cheap nostalgia for a wonderful past that never existed is one of the first signs of expiring sensibility. Why not give some space to your magazine to the truly forward-looking artists in rock who have something to say about life and the human situation as it stands in 1987?

—JOHN WALTON,
Windsor, Ont.

Your enlightening cover story on rock 'n' roll hit rock bottom when you had the gall to claim that rock music has Bee-chovers and Tchakowskys of its own. One cannot compare classical music, which has lasted more than 400 years, to rock 'n' roll, which rarely uses more than five instruments and depends on drugs, sexuality and often alcohol and hype for its success.

—BASS HERGEN,
Edmonton

I have mixed feelings about the resurgence of golden era rock 'n' roll. It is good that some radio stations now play it rather than the synthesized corporate crap that is modern pop music. Unfortunately, as a result of this trend, new artists with genuine talent have fewer forums through which to get their material heard. Like all trends, those who do not rise it already will eventually get



Turner: a resurgence of nostalgia

sick of it. Then how are we going to regard our classic rock songs?

—DAVID WATSON,
Westonville, Ont.

Executive recreation

As a survivor, say I suggest that the gentleman's softball league referred to in the item about Stanley Hart ("The rise of the man behind the budget," Canada, March 30) was also known as the "Over the Hill League." In addition to "witty, snappy verbal assaults," some participants may recall fellow's involving middle-aged and extremely unimpressive executives. The league also encouraged strong throwing arms. I write to you with presumably bent fingers and frayed muscles.

—LAURENCE CHESKIDAK,
Toronto

That's a lot of ball

Regarding your article "Champion's demolition" (Agriculture, March 30) about Perfection, the Hershey ball with thousands of valuable offerings in Canada and the United States, you list its weight at 35,000 lb. That's a lot of ball! Would you possibly settle for 25,000 lb?

—LARRY RAY,
Calgary

Clarification

A photo caption on Page 37 of the March 30 issue may have left a mistaken impression that the CTV network had fired its former Beijing bureau chief, Robert Hunt. In fact, Hunt is one of CTV's Ottawa bureau correspondents. The article also said that Montreal correspondent Doreen Kay's contract would not be renewed. Kay left the network three months ago.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is referred to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, Maclean's Reader Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A5.

PASSAGES

DIED: Poet, playwright, author, editor and teacher Earle Birney, 83, in Toronto General Hospital on week's end in stable condition after a cardiac arrest. Calgary-born Birney's poetic style has been marked by a wide range of experimentalism noted for its adept blend of the comic and serious. He has won the Governor General's Award for poetry twice and the Stephen Leacock Medal for Humour for his 1949 novel, *Parry*.

DIED: Former Supreme Court of Canada justice Douglas Abbott, 67, of pneumonia, in an Ottawa hospital. Abbott had earlier been a federal Liberal finance minister and brought down nine budgets between 1946 and 1954 when Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent appointed him to the court amid charges of political patronage.

RESIGNED: National Liberal party secretary general David Collette, 40, from his job as the party's top official, after two years. Collette's resignation came only two months after reports that Liberal leader John Turner wanted to get rid of him because he had worked behind the scenes to help former cabinet minister Jess Chittlin, runner-up in the 1984 leadership contest that Turner won.

DIED: Former National Hockey League player and president Norman Alexander (Normy) Dutton, 69, in a Calgary hospital. Also known as Red, Dutton was a hard-charging defenceman for the old Montreal Maroons and the New York Americans from 1935 to 1936. He was NHL president from 1945 to 1958.

RESIGNED: TV evangelist Jim Bakker, 47, as chairman of his PTL (for Praise the Lord) ministry organization after he said that "treacherous former friends" had blackmailed him seven years ago involving a sexual encounter. On March 6 Bakker and his wife, Tammy Faye, had announced that she is undergoing treatment in a California centre for drug dependency. Fellow TV evangelist Jerry Falwell, host of *The 700-Club Gospel Hour*, replaced Bakker as PTL chairman.

DIED: Famed English pianist and author Gerald Moore, who almost single-handedly raised the art of accompaniment to the former nation of classical music, at 87, in his sleep at his home in Bockinghamshire, England. When he was 13 his parents brought him to Canada, where he studied and toured until returning to England at 19. His technical brilliance, sense of humor and sensitivity to those with whom he played endeared him to three generations of fellow artists.

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DATLINE: KEUR MASSAR

Easing leprosy's pain

The raging collection of dusty thatched huts and insular concrete-block buildings sits in the Senegalese desert a 40-minute drive from the country's capital, Dakar. Children run in a rudimentary playground, looking up small clouds of sand. Small groups of men and women in traditional tribal robes and headgear stand in the blinding sun. But despite the air of normalcy, Keur Massar is unlike the other small desert villages in the area. A colony for leprosy, it is also a hospital where victims of the disease are treated with traditional African remedies. These remedies are subjected to laboratory analysis. The objective of that unique and controversial experiment: a simple, effective cure and preventive vaccine for the degenerative, communicable disease that still affects 12 to 15 million people, primarily in the Third World.

Leprosy is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*, which causes degeneration within the nervous system that can result in the loss of sensation—and even disfigurement—on parts of the body. Although the disease can be controlled by complex and expensive drug therapy, that treatment has not proved effective among all patients. Keur Massar, established in 1980 by French microbiologist and physician Dr. Yvette Paule, exists as an attempt to fill that gap. Paule, 54, a researcher at the University of Dakar, works with master Senegalese herbalists. Yoro Ba to examine and administer treatments, based on local medicine. Her bold initiative and questionable claims of success have in many cases earned her the outright scorn of Western colleagues. But, said Paule, "modern medicine, despite all of its efforts, has not been able to check the spread of leprosy."

Indeed, 800,000 new cases of leprosy are diagnosed around the world each year. Until the 1940s the only treat-

ment that even minimally arrested the disease involved doses of chemotherapy oil—pressed from leaves and seeds of a tree native to Asia. Then scientists discovered a group of more effective drugs known as sulfones, which stopped the bacteria from multiplying. But by the 1970s the bacteria in some patients had become resistant to those drugs. Now, sulfones used in conjunction with two other drugs—clofazi-



Paule: questionable success with traditional remedies

mine, which keeps new bacteria from forming, and Rifadin, which kills them—can in many cases cure the disease. But the therapy is expensive, and many Third World patients are unwilling to undergo the lengthy and involved treatment.

Of Senegal's 32,000 leprosy, about 15,000 have been treated by the staff at Keur Massar. At the heart of the clinic's operations is the collecting and processing of 180 kinds of plants, roots and seeds that Dr. Paule claims to have successfully used on patients for decades. The substances are then stored in old liquor and wine bottles on racks. Outpatients wait their turn for doses of the medicines—taken in a variety of ways—while Paule and her colleagues

AP/WIDE WORLD

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may even be the foundation of an eventual cure.

While undergoing treatment, the patients are able to continue leading normal lives. Parls is clearly cautious when asked about the success rate of her work. She said that her methods had given "good results." Still, she has published no studies, offers no statistics and acknowledges that her patients might have to be treated and followed for years. Said Parls: "A patient treated by us improves quickly, and an asymptomatic disappear, and I think we may have already

cured a certain number of people." The western medical establishment has received such claims with evident skepticism. Last February Dr. Jacques Milas, director of the Institute of Applied Leprosy in Dakar, told CBC Radio's *Quirks & Quorals* that Parls "has never presented one case that was indisputably cured." And Dr. Louis Kato of Montreal, a Canadian expert on leprosy who has advised the World Health Organization (WHO) since 1966 on its leprosy projects in numerous countries, added that he was shocked to learn of Parls's methods. "What she is doing is

treating asymptomatic and infectious," Kato declared. "Why would she want to take us back to the 13th century?"

Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Canadian government has provided funds for the fight against leprosy. CIDA money supported construction of one of the main buildings at the Institute of Applied Leprosy, a modern and highly respected research and treatment centre. And despite the controversy surrounding Parls's research, CIDA also provided \$50,000 in funding to Kato's Mission between 1982 and 1984. During Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's visit to Senegal in late January, his wife, Milla, toured Parls's establishment. Said Dr. Jay Keystone of the Tropical Disease Unit of Toronto General Hospital: "It is very disturbing that our government supports legislation that does not have at least a scientific ground for being effective."

Mainly as a result of her unorthodox views and activities, Parls, who holds a PhD in biology, has become an outcast in the western medical community. A former scientific researcher in France who arrived in Senegal in 1960 and obtained her medical degree in Dakar in 1969, she was not invited to a recent international conference of medical researchers in Dakar, even though it was held in the university where she holds a research post.

But in the battle against leprosy, Parls is not alone in her departure from western medical traditions. Therapies in other countries, including China, have been experimenting for years with a combination of traditional methods and western drugs to treat leprosy. At the Human Island lepro colony off China's south coast, acupuncture is sometimes used as part of the overall treatment program. Even such respected organizations as the WHO—now testing a new leprosy vaccine made from the tissue of infected armadillos—are experimenting with more unusual approaches.

For her part, Parls says that because modern science has not yet provided an adequate cure, she is convinced that natural remedies are "the only way." She told Maclean's: "Plants are useful to stimulate defenses, to eliminate toxins, to repair nervous disorders, bane disorders, ulcers." Still, much of her research takes place away from the primitive surroundings of Kourou. In the modern setting of her university laboratory, she attempts to isolate the medicinal elements of the plants used at the centre. In the fight against leprosy, her mixture of western research methods and traditional African treatments may yet yield some significant results.

—MICHAEL BONE in Kourou, Senegal

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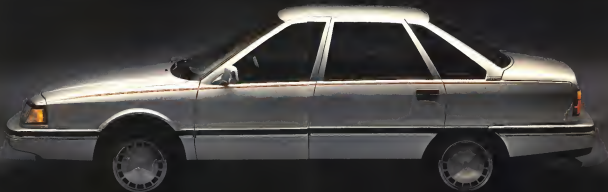
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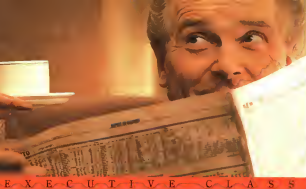
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FOLLOW-UP

The call of a homeland

For expatriate Hungarians living in Canada, going home has taken on new meaning. Last year alone the Hungarian embassy in Ottawa issued re-entry permits to more than 150 Hungarian-born Canadians wishing to go back to their native country. Most of them were elderly and took with them Canadian old-age benefits bolstered by Canadian savings. An array of Canada's \$9,000 Hungarian-born citizens reach retirement age, the allure of

though many expatriates say that they still object to the country's political system, others are making plans to move back to a country where the average weekly wage is \$40—compared with an average of more than \$500 in Canada—those who do return are guaranteed a life more luxurious than that enjoyed by the majority of Hungarians.

In fact, the combination of Canadian Old Age Security payments, pensions and savings can represent a substan-



Budapest evening pool draws elderly, nostalgic expatriates back

the old country—in spite of its Communist regime and waning economy—is becoming stronger. "Many older people find themselves alone here," explained Dr. Erik Foldes, a Hungarian-born Toronto physician with many Hungarian patients. "They yearn for the cultural life—the plays, the concerts, the coffee houses. And financially they are much better off in the old country."

In the wake of the Second World War and the establishment of Hungary's Communist regime in 1948, thousands of Hungarians came to Canada. That exodus was hastened when Moscow sent tanks and troops to crush the Hungarian government's attempt in 1956 to assert the country's independence from the Soviet Union. In the years after the spring 1956 Hungarian came to Canada. But Hungary—the most westernized of the Eastern Bloc countries—has always welcomed most of its exiles home, unlike other Communist regimes that in the past have kept their doors all but shut. Al-

tho income in Hungary, Old Age Security alone provides \$20.37 monthly—and pensioners do not have to reside in Canada to collect benefits. Two retirement-age Toronto sisters who returned to Budapest last year were able to buy a two-room apartment—a luxury even for well-off Hungarians—for about \$20,000. The sisters—who like other returnees contacted by *Maclean's* returned because they were able to live under a Communist government and "maintain an essentially—give first preference on their pension and savings." "We did not want to die alone in Canada," one of them said. "In Budapest we have our family—and we can even help them from our savings."

Still, some expatriates say that they will never return because of their antipathy toward the Communist regime of János Kádár. Dedicated Toronto resident salesman Ellen Horvath, 53, who as a child left Hungary with her family in 1948 "As much as I would like to go back, the political system makes it impossible for me to even consider

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it." Still, she says that she understands why others choose to return. The cosmopolitan attractions of Budapest and the pleasures of the rolling Hungarian countryside continue to attract even expatriate visitors who are critical of the government. Said Horvath, who has visited Hungary 18 times since 1962: "There can be no question that I feel home at home there."

For many retired Hungarians, Canada's, Hungary's exact political climate has made the decision to go home less difficult. Within the past 10 years the government has made it easier for all Hungarians to travel abroad, and soft visas are readily obtainable. That means that once they have returned, the expatriates are not trapped behind the Iron Curtain. Indeed, hundreds of Hungarian students annually receive visas to study abroad, while academics and scientists are free to accept temporary appointments at western universities.

That new openness may reassure some expatriates who, in spite of retaining their Canadian citizenship, must live according to Hungarian regulations if they return. Indeed, one retired and divorced Transylvanian, who fled to Canada from Hungary in 1956, moved back 10 years ago and says that he has never regretted the decision. He has since remarried in Hungary, regularly frequents the clubs of Budapest and makes lengthy annual visits to his grown daughter in Montreal.

The flow of people going home will remain steady, experts say, but will not become a flood. After a decade of seemingly successful economic reforms, 1986 marked the second year of de-inflation in the Hungarian economy. The inflation rate was 5.3 per cent last year, and a growing trade deficit and mounting foreign debt suggest that the economic strains of the past decade may be coming to a halt. Meanwhile, Hungarians have steadily become increasingly alarmed by a wave of petty crime and discrimination in the country's schools, health care and communications systems. In fact, 680 Hungarians emigrated to Canada last year.

Still, along Budapest's fashionable Vaci Street and in the city's lively restaurants, coffee houses and concert halls, the decline in Hungary's standard of living remains largely invisible. And for many homesick, elderly expatriates, such images fuel a desire to spend their senior years in familiar surroundings. That—coupled with the speed of Canadian savings programs and pensions—will continue to provide the impetus for growing numbers of Hungarians in Canada to go home again.

—ANN FISHERSON a Toronto

The
greatest hits
of all time

590/CKEY
SOLID GOLD MUSIC

Memoirs of a first lady

Former first lady Betty Ford is no stranger to the public eye. Thirteen years ago the wife of President Gerald Ford underwent a much-publicized mastectomy—the surgical removal of one breast to prevent the spread of cancer. Ford, 66, also fought a successful struggle with her long-standing cross-addiction to alcohol and prescription drugs and in 1982 she established the Betty Ford Center in Rancho Mirage, Calif., a small community outside Palm Springs. The center, which treats alcohol and drug dependency, has been praised by patients, including performers Liza Minnelli, Tina Turner and Mary Tyler Moore. Earlier this month on ABC TV, more about Ford's life was aired, and her second book, *BETSY: A Glad Awakening*, has just been released. Ford recently spoke with Maclean's Senior Researcher Sharon Dault, designer from the Ford house in Rancho Mirage.



Ford: 'A lot of hope for alcoholics'

Maclean's: Were you frightened by the risks involved in openly discussing your addiction?

Ford: It was difficult to be public and

feel a spotlight about it, but I think being dealt with a mastectomy first eased the way for me to deal with my drug and alcohol dependency. I have had terrific support from my family, my friends and the press. Each day that I wake up, I am very grateful not only for my recovery but for my life. A lot of people have died from taking prescription drugs and then drinking as well. I am one of the survivors.

Maclean's: What did you personally learn in writing your latest book?

Ford: Any book that is a personal story has a therapeutic effect on the person writing it. I took a much deeper look at my own recovery—it was difficult but very rewarding. I hope that the book will make people realize that there is a lot of hope for alcoholics.

Maclean's: Did the pressures of life in the White House increase your alcohol and drug dependency?

Ford: No, I do not think so. As I look back, I think I was more preoccupied with alcohol before the White House, when my husband was away so much. During the White House years everything was much better. My husband was around, I was busy, I had responsibilities. As the First Lady, I was a reformed person, so I had no feelings of inadequacy there.

Maclean's: What does your husband think of all the recent publicity about your recovery?

Ford: Well, he could not be more supportive. It has been very hard on him, to identify his own part in my alcoholism, as a spouse who did not know about my addiction. But our relationship is much better—more understanding, more mutual and certainly more loving.

Maclean's: Where do you draw the line between the private and the public, Betty Ford?

Ford: We did not discuss everything publicly, but we did come out and very openly exposed ourselves as a family in the hope that it would help people see that there is a way to interrupt the progression of alcoholism, that people don't have to become addicts. People who usually do carry—family, employers, fellow employees—can intervene with a confrontation in a loving, caring way, and hopefully allow the alcoholic to see that they need help. They cannot do it on their own.

Maclean's: Do you think most people regard alcoholism as a disease?

Ford: Alcoholism is a disease. But of course people look at it and stigmatize it because of some of the things they see people do when they are suffering from the disease. And women with addictions—no matter what the drug is—are more stigmatized than the males. Yet there is so much hope. They can recover. For a short time I felt that

people were stigmatizing me as much, when I thought it through, I was the one who was putting the stigma on myself and my disease. I had a brother who had been a practicing alcoholic and who had recovered—I had great respect for him, but I do not think I ever thought about it as a disease until I first went to the Long Beach Naval Hospital for treatment. (In 1958)



The Fords in 1975, a more loving relationship and no craving for a drink

Maclean's: Do you ever feel like having a drink?

Ford: I am very fortunate because I don't have that craving. We go to lots of receptions and dinner parties where alcohol is served, and it is not difficult at all I realize that I am allergic to alcohol as well as mood-altering drugs. Were it to use them, I would be right back where I was before, and I would never want that.

Maclean's: What is the philosophy of the Betty Ford Center?

Ford: It was eight years ago when I got sober, and there weren't all that many centers devoted toward the treatment of alcohol and drug addiction. I felt that all good medical centres should have a treatment facility, hence the affiliation with the Eisenhower Medical Center. It is based on the work of Alcoholics Anonymous, as most good treatments are. But our special emphasis was on a centre where patients care was foremost, and that certainly has not changed. We started with only five beds in occupancy and now have 60, with the family program, the outpatient program, the after-care program, the alumni program. There is a lot of personal care, concern and love that goes from the board of directors all the way down.

Maclean's: What is your involvement with the centre?

I am there three or four days a week seeing to administrative matters. I speak to patients on a group as well as an individual basis. I really like to be in contact with all the patients. That is why we decided not to franchise the centre. It would have to travel. Thus, it is close to where I live, and I am available. It is very close to my heart.

Maclean's: Do you think that celebra-

tion who attend the Betty Ford Center are you as a role model?

Ford: I don't know about that. I think that people are hopefully realizing that to be an alcoholic or addicted person is unfortunate but not to do something about it is worse. Sometimes, at one point, accused of being a celebrity-based treatment centre. I checked on it, and in the last 4½ years only one per cent of the patients actually had celebrity status. Many people go through the Betty Ford Center and don't mention it. Each individual has a choice—we never discuss any of our patients, whether they are celebrities or not.

Maclean's: You have said in the past that during your years of addiction, in your own mind you did not "make the team." How you made the team now?

Ford: I have made a team. There is no such thing as the team. I found out. In my recovery, I found that I didn't have to be perfect, to live up to unrealistic goals. I was setting for myself. I think of many things that I have done, and I guess my most significant achievement is my sobriety.

Maclean's: About anything else, do you want to be remembered?

Ford: I want to be remembered as Betty Ford—mother, wife and grandmother. We have a strong family bond and that is the most important thing in my life. ♀

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COLUMN

Budgeting for Canadian babies

By Diane Cohen

The day care clock is steadily ticking away for the federal and provincial governments. The deadline for an agreement on a national child care plan between the federal and provincial ministers of health is June 30, 1987. By then, the federal minister, Jake Ryp, will have had the report from the special parliamentary committee on child care in hand for three months. That it is doubtful that he will find easy answers is the report—due out at the end of March—so anywhere else, for that matter.

Day care is one of those issues that causes a lot of problems for a lot of people. There are now more than 1.8 million Canadian children under the age of 23 whose parents work outside the home. Of that number, 900,000 are preschoolers. Licensed day care facilities—those registered and monitored regularly by their provincial governments—can offer space for only 280,000 children. That means that more than 1.5 million children are being cared for—either full time or outside of school hours—by neighbors, relatives or other private help who are often paid in cash or barter arrangements that fall outside the official economy.

Strides on the limited child care available in Canada has been compounded by the dramatic increase in the number of single-parent families—mostly the result of divorce. About 50 per cent of all such families are headed by women—and government statistics show that only one out of every two of those women will likely make enough money to keep her family above the poverty line. Many of these mothers, trapped as the grind of poverty, are unable to afford child care that would allow them to retrain and obtain a good job. Those parents who are relatively well off have problems finding good-quality child care. The best facilities are expensive and have long waiting lists. And even in many wealthier areas, members of the staff are paid little and turnover is high—a threat to both the continuity of care and, some allege, the quality.

At the same time, the concept of "universal" day care has as yet been defined only in the loosest terms by policymakers. It is envisaged as a system by which the government, directly or indirectly, would provide working Canadian parents of every income bracket with the means to obtain adequate public day care for their children. The federal Task Force on Child Care, which completed its report in March, 1985, put the joint federal and provincial expenditure for a universal system of day care centres at an initial \$4.6 billion for the first year. The task force also estimated that by the year 2000 universal day care would cost the governments \$11.6 billion a year. Even dedicated day care advocates acknowledge that such an amount must, almost inevitably, come from elsewhere.

But despite the policy minefield ahead, Canadian men and women have shown that they feel strongly about day care for Canadian children. A poll conducted last January by Southern News showed that, of the respondents, 66 per cent of the women and 60 per cent of the men said that the government should provide some funding for day care. Of those respondents under the age of 24—those whose day care needs are the greatest—a full 79 per cent favored government-funded day care. Couple that with Brian Mulroney's 1984 campaign commitment to government funding for a national day care system—a promise that he reneged last November—and you have a political hot potato that is not going to cool off.

The pressure on governments to initiate a universal day care program may never be greater than in the next few years, when the baby boomers will be in their childbearing years. But the idea of creating any federal policy right now that resembles the costly universal child allowance and pension payments extended in our system in the wealthy 1950s and 1960s is not likely to gain supporters in business and government circles. Massive public support for universal day care may, however, outweigh considerations like the ballooning national debt.

Among the grey areas there is one practical day care question under govt debate: in view of the limited dollars available, should day care costs be spread up to commercial entrepreneurs who will run the service as a profitable business, or should day

care remain nonprofit and government-funded? Many advocates of universal day care are opposed to the concept of commercial centres, claiming that when there is market competition and profit is the bottom line, the quality of day care will decline. Certain government and business people, however, argue that giving the private sector a stake in the industry, with the government regulating minimum standards, would ensure the establishment of more centres over a shorter time.

Whatever the final setup, one question remains: where will the money come from? The provinces and the federal government now spend more than \$500 million a year on day care. Should they be spending more? Should the government give operating grants to day care centres or subsidize parents directly and let them choose the kind of care they want their children to have? Each question opens up a host of considerations. For one, no day care system that is entered in its approach will fit the needs of every parent. While many people are happy to have the standard day care centre, open from 8 in the morning to 5:30 in the evening, others need more flexible hours, overnight care or the possibility of variable attendance.

Indeed, as politicians learn that not all of those who need day care are a typical middle-income family, the least regulated option may be the best one: direct funding for parents to use for their children's care as they see fit, whether it be to offset the expenses of a nanny, to pay the day care centre of their choice or to subsidize the mother who chooses to stay home with her child. One option: the creation of a registered maternity benefits plan, much like a registered retirement savings plan, which would allow tax-free saving to pay for the expenses of having and raising a child to compensate parents who stay at home for their children's preschool years.

It is clear, however, that women are not going to withdraw in mass from the workforce. It is also clear that Canada needs its children prospering and needs them in the best possible health and state of mind. Given those things, we need to find the most flexible, cost-effective and rational ways to give our children the best possible quality care. It is not going to be easy—but Ryp and the other lawmakers taking the lead in this debate owe many mothers that it is too important to be ignored.

Diane Cohen is a Montreal-based economics writer.





Grand Turk beach: Bradley (centre) Higgs despite its fanciful name, an idea of getting an outpost in the sunny tropics

CANADA

Canada's fantasy islands

Through the banyan streets of Cockburn Town, the ramshackle capital of the Turks and Caicos Islands, Colin Taylor negotiated his blue Datsun, an off-by tradition at God Save the Queen blaring from the car's tape deck. Taylor played the recording for the benefit of Canadian visitors last week, demonstrating not only his skill as local ambassador for the 16-member Grand Turk Police Band but also his Britishness. Like many residents of this British colony in the West Indies, Taylor is proud of the island's heritage but disoriented with British rule. And like many "Islanders," an native-born, black islander call themselves, the young policeman likes the idea of his homeland joining Canada. Said Taylor: "It would have to be better than with the British."

Residents for whom many Islanders consider Britain's peninsular attitude has reignited a 39-year-old debate in the islands about forging a political, or at least economic, link with Canada. The

range of possible options is wide, from a free trade arrangement to making the Turks and Caicos Canada's 11th province. And despite its fanciful ring, the idea of gaining an outpost in the sunny tropics has also sparked considerable interest among winter-warm Canadianists. This month a group of Conservative MPs received permission from the Prime Minister's Office to study whether an association with the islands is feasible. Said Don McKenzie, a Windsor MP who visited the Turks and Caicos in January: "I've never been involved in anything that has generated such a positive response."

On the islands themselves, members of the local rumpled elite privately call the idea a fairy tale that offers false hope for both sun-seeking Canadians and impoverished islanders. Still, some senior political officials in the Turks and Caicos are treating the issue seriously. The British governor, Michael Bradley, said that he was keeping "an open mind" on the question. For the idea to become reality, Bradley told

McKenzie's, Ottawa must first indicate a willingness to develop a link with the islands. Then the colony's residents must express agreement through their elected representatives. For these conditions were met, he said, "Britain would not stand in the way."

The islands' leading elected politicians, however, are divided. Ariel Mandel and Emmanuel Manook—candidates, despite the different spellings of their surnames—both belong to the 11-member legislature as well as the four-member executive council that acts as the senior advisory body to the governor—in effect, the colony's cabinet. Ariel Mandel voiced strong doubts about the so-called "Canadian connection." Said the 50-year-old lawyer: "The people advocating that have not thought these things through." Emmanuel Manook, 54, was more interested and said that he wanted to discuss the idea of "some kind of association" with Canada with his ownself colleagues.

The movement to give Canada its own place in the sun, ranged by 378 km of



his fellow islanders that the Turks and Caicos are a "wonderful place," with a "near-perfect climate and pleasant, hospitable people." "This, I think, is a rare opportunity for Canada."

On the islands, the official voice of those backing a Canadian connection is the Turks and Caicos Development Organization. Led by two self-proclaimed islanders in their 30s, junior cabinet officer Ralph Higgs and community development officer Dorian Jones, the nonpartisan group has 14 members. Higgs said that official results from a public-opinion poll conducted by the organization show that at least 65 per cent of islanders favour association with Canada. The population of the Turks and Caicos was put at almost 8,000 in the

1980 census, but is estimated now at between 10,000 and 14,000 because of emigration from the Turks, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. If it can raise the money, the organization plans to send a delegation to Canada next month on a goodwill trip to dangle the prospect of eternal sunshine

Two energetic Canadians, Iva Sinclair and William McCord, are taking a leading role in the movement. The Toronto-based Canadian Turks and Caicos Islands Research and Development Corp. promotes development and investment in the islands. Said McCord, who has real estate and other business interests of his own on the islands: "I believe they could become self-sustaining with just a little help." John Roseman, a British expatriate journalist who lives on Grand Turk, the most populous of the islands in the Turks and Caicos archipelago, said that "Britain would be delighted if Canada took over" its role on the islands. Last year Britain announced the government's deficit of more than \$2 million. No one is quite sure how an association between Canada and the islands would work. But on the islands, proponents of the idea are

primarily interested in improving economic links. Higgs and Jones contend that closer ties would encourage a flow of Canadian investment, expertise and tourist dollars. Both men seem less interested in political ties between the two countries, but they would be willing to consider a form of Big Brother rule by Canada. Other Islanders suggest that Canada simply assume Britain's current role. Said Higgs: "Whatever is established, it should be based on local autonomy, with the best wishes of the Canadian government."

First settled in the 17th century by residents of another British colony, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos were a Jamaican dependency until Jamaica won independence from Britain in 1962. Since then, they have been a semi-autonomous British colony. There is a general consensus that full independence is economically impossible at present. With a total land mass of only 300 square miles, the Turks and Caicos—eight islands and 40 small cays scattered between the Dominican Republic and the Bahamas—have few natural resources, except salt ponds and a colorful coral of exotica characters.

In fact, the country has never fully recovered from the collapse of its salt industry in the 1930s. Official figures on unemployment are not available, but the dingy tumbleweed shades of the towns and villages attest to endemic poverty. Some islanders have turned to drug smuggling to support themselves. In



1980 islanders were shocked by the arrest of three-thrift manager Norman Saunders on drug charges. Subsequently convicted, Saunders is now serving an eight-year sentence in a U.S. prison.

Higgs for economic growth rest heavily on tourism. More than 34,000 visitors visit the islands last year, the waters or view airplanes, with Canadian in second place. But the islands now have only 700 hotel rooms, mainly on the western island of Providenciales, a haven for yachtmans and skin divers.

who share the package-lake hotels found elsewhere in the Caribbean. Some island businessmen say that Britain has not done enough to develop tourist facilities, and they look to Canada to fill the gap. Already, Canadian investors have built a number of hotels and villas on the islands.

In return for their investment, Canadians would get access to unlimited sun, sand and sea. The Canadian love of warm winter vacations helped to create a \$2-billion tourist industry in 1986. If the Turks and Caicos were part of Canada, Hogg and Jones argue, Canadian sun worshippers would flock to the islands and spend their money at home—the same way Americans do in the Caribbean dependency, Puerto Rico. Under benefit, Canadians would pay for holidays in their own currency, instead of paying stiff exchange rates for the U.S. dollars accepted in most other Caribbean countries.

But other islanders say that association with Canada could hurt another promising local industry: offshore financial services. The lack of corporate taxes and exchange controls has lured hundreds of companies from around the world to register in the Turks and Caicos. Fees from such firms will yield the government an estimated \$1.4 million in the coming fiscal year, or about one-tenth of total revenues. Lawyers, such as Ariel Minkov, also profit from the system, which some islanders say is a prime factor in the establishment's resistance to uniting with Canada. RUC others express concern about the social consequences of such an association. Said Gov. Bradley: "We don't want uncontrolled development where the islanders become a military back in terms of numbers and influence."

But many islanders are willing to take that risk. They see increased ties with Canada as a vehicle to prosperity and a way out of the frustrations and red tape that mark British rule. Explained Rhyder Dumas, a publisher from Providenciales: "People don't mind singing God Save the Queen. The British designation does not bother us. We just want less interference." As for ordinary Canadians struggling through the last bitter winter of winter, many seemed to relish the idea of a piece of home in the tropics. "I think it's absolutely excellent, wonderful, wonderful, just out of this world," said secretary Lisa Arnold of Nassau. In B-L last week Blossoon was inundated by 38,000 calls of warm and temperate havens near the zero mark. The weather on Grand Turk sunny, with an average temperature of 27°C.

—FRANK GARDNER, in Cockburn Town with RALPH NICHOLSON in Ottawa

Rebellion in the West

The warning was both blunt and bitter. In an unusually tough statement last week, Alberta Premier Donald Getty predicted that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will pay a steep political price if he does not help his province's troubled oil industry. The Conservative premier stated that Alberta is a Tory stronghold—and that it faithfully elected a full slate of 21 Tory MPs in the 1984 federal election. But last month's federal budget contained no help for the province's energy sector, crippled by low oil prices. "None of the new things about [Alberta's resources] is that we

a lower bid. Across the West, outrage spread swiftly.

In the past six months support in Manitoba for the new Confederation of Regions Western Party (CWR) has tripled to 65 per cent. Membership has also doubled in the Canadian Committee for a Triple E Senate, an eclectic group of angry Westerners who advocate an elected Senate with equal numbers of senators from each province. Education Minister of Commerce president Elmer Boudreau acknowledged last week, "I verge between being a Triple E Senate supporter and being a separatist."



Smalls in Winnipeg: people want to get the ball out of Confederation!

are going to come out of it," Getty maintained. "But if we come out of it all by ourselves, we will not forget it. We would start to parse either a western party or a separatist party—or to hell with all of you."

Getty's admonition was a signal that alienation and resentment are, once more, on the rise in Western Canada. Populist movements are not new in the four western provinces. There, in the 1930s Social Credit rose to challenge Central Canada's political and economic establishments. That rebellion cycle began again last October, when Ottawa awarded a \$2.4-billion contract to MAIRBARTON C-18 fighter jets to Canadian Ltd. of Montreal—even though Winnipeg's Bristol Aerospace Ltd. had submitted

That rising discontent has disoriented the federal government, especially Deputy Prime Minister Donald Maclean, Alberta's key player in cabinet. Maclean has learned that Saskatchewan has overtaken development of the 60-page *Framework for Western Economic Development and Diversification*. That policy paper, prepared after consultation with key western ministers, will be presented to cabinet within the next few weeks. A public announcement will follow before the end of April.

The study outlines plans to buttress the West's economic base, with its reliance on agriculture and energy resource products, by diversifying into such industries as high technology and aerospace. Federal ministers



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are also considering plans to direct more future government contracts to companies that agree to relocate sub-contract work to the West. As well, Ottawa is considering a \$300-million refundable tax credit—available only to small companies—in oil exploration areas. If a company does not pay taxes and no credit can be levied from the credit, it would be eligible for a grant equal to the amount of the credit. Mazankowski's special assistant, Tom Van Duuren, told *Maclean's* that Ottawa would devote "considerable funds" to implement the paper's policies. "Western alienation is largely based on the economy," he said. "We do not want to rob anything from Central Canada—but now is the time to do something for the regions."

The lobby of western voters is long. Grain prices plummeted 30 per cent last year. Oil prices have dropped more than 40 per cent since November, 1980. Workforce statistics are grim: 125,000 of the country's 137,600 new jobs were created in Ontario last year compared to a net loss of 29,000 in the West. Information Ltd., an independent Ottawa-based forecasting firm, estimated that Ontario's real economic growth was about five per cent last year—in contrast with 45 per cent in Manitoba, three per cent in Saskatchewan, 2.5 per cent in British Columbia and a contraction of 2.5 per cent in Alberta.

The C-18 decision triggered the latest wave of anger. But the bitterness surfaced last time when Finance Minister Michael Wilson rejected Mazankowski's plan for a \$100-million program of depletion allowances to encourage investment in the beleaguered oil industry. That rejection incensed many westerners.

Getty pointed out that Alberta saw

received \$30 billion in \$60 billion in lost revenue when it accepted a lower domestic price for oil throughout the boom years of the 1970s and early 1980s. Says Calgary oilman James Gray, a proponent of the Triple E Senate movement: "The country to-

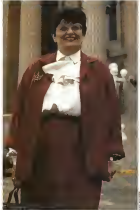
provision and powers to block programs that hurt western interests."

Brown's nonpartisan message is throwing political knives. "We" puns are spreading on westerners' lips. And in Manitoba two months ago former Tory provincial cabinet minister Robert Soudie met for the first time with 15 backers, including former Manitoba premier Douglas Campbell, 91, in a Winnipeg hotel room. As well, Triple E has attracted endorsements from Liberal leader Steven Guilbeault and Liberal MP Lloyd Axworthy. Sud Smith, "Frustration is at the point where people want to get the hell out of Confederation."

Support for western separatism or pro-western parties is small—but growing. Membership in Alberta's separatist Western Canada Concept has declined to 1,000 from a high of 12,000 in 1982. But the 3,000-member CWT, which calls for a common western front to oppose Central Canada, is flourishing. Tory leaders said that the expected appointment of former federal cabinet minister Jack Martin to the Canadian Wheat Board last fall never took place—in part because Ottawa wanted to avoid an embarrassingly strong showing by the by-election that would have followed Martin's resignation as MP for Manitoba's longer riding.

For the federal Conservatives, charges of bias against the West are disturbing—and often frustrating. Last month B.C. Premier William Vander Zalm denounced Ottawa for consulting tax provisions used to provide a generous deduction to purchasers of trust units in Vancouver's Automated Light Rail Transit system. Declared Vander Zalm: "Ottawa is trying to kill us every chance they get." But *Maclean's* has learned that all provinces, including British Columbia, agreed in 1984 to avoid using similar tax provisions. The provinces agreed that no government should provide deductions for investors in Crown corporations—because those corporations do not pay income tax. Last year then-B.C. premier William Bennett abandoned a plan that violated that same agreement—after consultation with Ottawa. A senior Conservative close to the deal dismissed Vander Zalm's argument as charges as "an unfair rap." But he added, "When the West perceives some wrongs in Ottawa, everything is suddenly wrong." Clearly, for an increasing number of westerners, some things seem very wrong indeed.

—MARY JENNISON AND JAMES HENNESSY in Calgary, LARRY DALLMAN in Edmonton and DOUG SMITH in Winnipeg



Christine Gray (above): a demand for an elected Senate

day simply is not workable." Gray related a history of western complaints, including price freeze on grain during both World Wars. Declared Gray: "We have a tyranny of the majority."

The movement for Senate reform has dominated western grievances. Under the label of "Triple E"—for elected, effective and equal—the group was founded in November, 1982, by grain farmer Bert Brown of Kathryn, Alta., and now has 4,000 members. In the 880-seat House of Commons, Brown pointed out, populous Ontario and Quebec have 170 seats—while the West has only 77. To compensate, he called for an elected Senate with an equal number of senators from each



and Quebec have 170 seats—while the West has only 77. To compensate, he called for an elected Senate with an equal number of senators from each

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Trumpets of free trade

The revolution came at an unexpected moment. Last week's parliamentary debate on free trade was to have been Brian Mulroney's opportunity to focus attention on the negotiations with the United States. But one day after the Prime Minister delivered an impassioned defence of his controversial trade initiative, a minor scandal rocked the office of his international trade minister, Pat Carney, whose personal secretary was charged with fraud. There was no indication of wrongdoing by the minister, but an Liberal trade critic Lloyd Axworthy observed, "They're involved in some sensitive matters on trade, and a disruption in [Carney's] office would not be of any help to anybody."

The public relations setback came amid growing signs that the free trade initiative that Mulroney formally launched in September, 1986, might at last be bearing fruit. Indeed, a rough draft of the trade accord will likely be ready by June. In both countries, the momentum was fuelled in part by the emergence of high-profile business groups lobbying for a trade pact. In Toronto, the Canadian Alliance for Trade and Job Opportunities, headed by former Alberta premier Peter Lougheed, and Donald MacDonald, chairman of a 1986 royal commission on the economy, announced last week that it would work to "educate Canadians" about the benefits of free trade. And in the United States, executives of several major companies were discussing a similar campaign to promote a deal. Said David Roth, director of international corporate affairs at American Express, "We're interested in making sure this agreement gets a good hearing while it gets to Capitol Hill."

The controversy in Carney's office seemed unlikely to harm seriously the government's push toward a trade agreement. Even the Liberal opposition, attempting to score political points with every kind of improper accusation, maintained staff, acknowledged that the incident appeared to be minor. The error charged Carney's private secretary, Marie Messud, 28, with fraud after what Carney called "a routine pre-audit and audit that was conducted at my request."

But the incident was a shocker even as otherwise upbeat week. Free strategists had underestimated the one-day Commons debate on free trade to allow Mulroney—and senior cabinet ministers—to trumpet the potential benefits of a pact with the United States. Liberals also feared the debate would expose the deep divisions among Liberals on the issue. The Prime Minister

led the debate with his new communications director, Grace Phillips, watched closely and took notes from the visitors' gallery above. Mulroney insisted that the trade initiative means "jobs, prosperity, regional growth and a future for our children." But he repeated his promise that no deal would be signed if it did not es-



Mulroney launching the House of Commons debate: "a future for our children"

tablish a new way of settling trade disputes, phrase in circumstances of existing tariffs and reduce non-tariff barriers.

In the House, the opposition parties accused Mulroney for failing to provide enough details on the harping table discussions. In fact, Mulroney's aides had said earlier that he would disclose important new information on the free trade talks. Only Carney added such details to the debate. She listed Canada's objectives and areas of concern, and confirmed that Ottawa was discussing two sensitive issues: trade in services and intellectual property (including copyright laws). Still, Liberal Leader John Turner insisted, "Canadians are no wiser than we were two years ago."

In his own speech, Turner tried to clarify his party's position on free trade by introducing an amendment to the government's free trade motion

that supported a "bilateral trading arrangement" with the United States. But the same amendment rejected "an all-inclusive free trade arrangement" and contained a list of conditions to be met before any agreement is signed. In fact, the amendment—defeated by a Commons vote on Tuesday night, March 17—was written by a special Liberal caucus committee formed to hammer out a consensus. Said Mulroney of the Liberals: "They have to acknowledge that we have an posi-

tion, not two, three or four."

As the MPs debated—evenally adapting a government motion supporting the talks by a vote of 190 to 58—Canada's chief trade negotiator, Simon Reisman, met with his American counterpart, Peter Murphy, in an office tower near Parliament Hill.

Waiting outside amid growing expectations that a draft agreement was just weeks away, Murphy warned that any agreement faced an uphill battle in Congress. "We're trying to push forward with liberalizing measures when, essentially, Congress is going in the other direction," he said. "It's going to be very, very tough." It was a warning that reminded both governments that some significant hurdles remain.

—MICHAEL ROSE with
BRANDLINDA THORSON in Ottawa

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Attempts to clear the air

The statement had a vaguely familiar ring. Only days before his April speech to Parliament, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, President Ronald Reagan last week offered "major steps" toward eliminating the American contribution to acid rain. But the on-stage announcement was little more than an affirmation of

between the two leaders, set for April 5-6 in Ottawa. The new White House plan was apparently aimed at pre-empting further criticism by Mulroney. In fact, the Prime Minister was scheduled to speak this week to a convention of environmental and wildlife groups in Quebec City, attending U.S. lawmakers. Instead, the speech was quickly rewritten after



Smokestacks in Buffalo, N.Y., before the summit, pre-empting criticism from Mulroney.

premises Reagan made to Mulroney during their last summit session in Washington in March, 1986. And although Mulroney promptly issued the statement as "welcome news for Canada," it sparked immediate criticism on both sides of the border. Said Representative Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), a leading congressional advocate of acid rain controls: "I am surprised that the second time around the Prime Minister would not see through Reagan's horse-pie."

The biggest surprise about last week's announcement—which committed the United States to subsidizing further clean-up studies—was its timing. In recent months Mulroney and Environment Minister Thomas McMillan have been openly critical of the Reagan administration's acid rain efforts. The issue seemed likely once again to dominate the next meeting be-

Yuse-President George Bush telephoned Mulroney with details of Reagan's announcement.

In contrast to Canada's plan to cut industrial and automotive emissions—the principal cause of acid rain—in itself by 1994, Reagan's program proposes no significant attempt at control. Indeed, his administration has earmarked \$3.3 billion over the next five years for matching grants to companies that develop emission-control methods. Said Deborah Shuman, analyst at the Washington-based Natural Resources Defense Council: "Regardless of the dollar figure, this program isn't going to reduce acid rain emissions by one iota. It's the latest excuse in a series of excuses."

Reagan had pledged to spend a similar amount on acid rain research last year, following a Canadian lobbying campaign



McMillan's improvement

that outlined the efforts of Mulroney, Denver, a former White House aide (page 20). But Reagan's latest budget proposal fell far short of the earlier promise, allocating only \$500 million over five years to industry to develop emissions controls. Those controls, Canadian experts say, are already available.

Nor does the President's latest plan guarantee that the \$3.3 billion will be spent. The funds will be released only if U.S. industry puts up a matching amount. Over the past year the U.S. department of energy received applications from 50 businesses to launch programs. Only one qualified for government funds. Washington's share of the total cost \$11 million.

Reagan's statement also proposed creation of an advisory council—made up of representatives from Canada and individual American states—to advise the energy department as which emission-control programs it should select for funding. But the department—whose secretary, John Hargrett, opposes acid rain controls—will not be bound by the recommendations. As well, the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief is to report by September on how regulations might be changed to promote cuts in emissions.

In Ottawa the opposition quickly took exception to Mulroney's praise for the announcement. Said Liberal Environment critic Charles Caccia: "How can the Prime Minister claim this is a very significant move, when all that has happened is more of the same, minus research?" Even McMillan was less sanguine, acknowledging, "We have not found the Holy Grail."

Mulroney has said that he will continue to press the United States to reduce its emissions by 50 per cent. But that legislation that has been proposed faces considerable opposition. One key opponent, Robert Byrd, the Democrat who assumed the powerful post of Senate majority leader in January, Byrd's home state of West Virginia is a major supplier of high-sulfur oil—a leading source of acid rain pollution. And during a White House news conference Reagan himself repeated his long-standing claim that the problem is too complex to introduce controls without further study. Said the President: "What we've tried to do is avoid going down some avenue that would disappear as farther on."

Still, as McMillan noted last week, the U.S. statement was at least an acknowledgment that acid rain stemmed from "volcanoes and trees and even dust." And the proposed pledge may eventually result in action.

—IAN MURPHY in Washington with
RELAY MACKENZIE in Ottawa

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The President's performance

The pressure for a presidential news conference had been building for months. President Ronald Reagan's last meeting with the news media had taken place on Nov. 18. After that disastrous, mistake-riddled holding of questions about the Iran arms scandal, White House aides had barred reporters from presidential photo sessions. Then Nancy Reagan—clearly worried over her husband's discomfort when talking under a spotlight—had so vigorously opposed another encounter with the media that she had a telephone shouting match with former chief of staff Donald Regan, who hung up on her. As recently as two weeks ago, the President himself had ducked journalists' queries by feigning laryngitis. And Republican Senator Alan Simpson of Wyoming had exacerbated the mood by charging that the media were counting on their belief that Reagan was off-balance and that they would "like to trick it in his nose."

But Reagan's first news conference in four months was something of an anticlimax. Media critics charged that the questioning was soft, and the only new insight Reagan added into his own thoughts about the arms scandal was his admission that, if he had the chance to do things over, he would not sell weapons to Iran. Said Reagan: "I would not go down that road again." Still, despite two lengthy practice sessions with aides in the White House family theatre, where the Reagans usually curl up together to watch movies, the President's informed performance still failed to resolve key questions

about his abilities or grasp of facts. Repeatedly, he blamed his faulty memory as the reason for changing his testimony to the Tower commission about when he first approved the arms sales. And at times he betrayed his age and nervousness. Washington Post television critic Tom Shachtel found that "now and then, a vaguely fearful look crossed Reagan's glimmering eyes." And *Time*-based communications consultant Gaber Ager noted, "I have never seen him more agitated. He stuttered a lot and he was so worried about forgetting a word or a line that it showed."

Still, most U.S. politicians and media experts gave the President good reviews rarely for having survived in a situation where he had often fumbled. Said former Pennsylvania governor Richard Thornburgh, a Republican: "His tone and demeanor will be soothing to a public that basically wants to believe the President anyway."

In strengthening his own credibility with the U.S. public, however, Reagan may have damaged that of his vice-

president, George Bush. As reporters surged toward him with shouted questions at the close of the news conference, he answered one about whether Bush, like Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, had raised objections to the sale of arms to Iran. "No," replied Reagan—twice—publicly underscoring that Bush had failed to stand up against a policy that even some of his supporters said he should have known was bound to fail.

Since the Tower commission's damaging report a month ago depicted Reagan as a hands-off president, confused about his own administration's policies, Reagan had been making a steady comeback. His new chief of staff, Howard Baker, launched him into a carefully choreographed public relations offensive designed to demonstrate his involvement and vigor.

Now the Soviet Embassy in Washington was called in to help. After a U.S. mail guard crew rescued 37 Soviet sailors from a sinking freighter 300 miles off the coast of the Jersey shore, Reagan asked directly startled embassy officials to bring the survivors to the White House. There, as a Rose Garden ceremony, the President was philosophical. "After all," he said, "this good plant whirling through space isn't so very different from a ship upon the sea. We must reach out to each other in goodwill, for we have no other alternative."

Then, speaking as several guests (in Reagan was whisked to Capitol Hill for a celebratory St. Patrick's Day lunch with key congressmen. Heading from a primed table, he won an enthusiastic response with a display of his trademark humor. Joking that he had recovered from his case of laryngitis "just in time," he offered his congressional opponents as link blessings. "May God," he said, "turn their hearts—or their ankles."

Still, these successes failed to reassure White House officials that Reagan could handle the rough and tumble of an uninterrupted half-hour with reporters. From the early months of his



Reagan: soft questions, a nervous President's and some doubts about his powers of comprehension

presidency in 1981, his meetings with the news media had clearly confirmed his aides' view of his first news conferences, he confused offensive and defensive moves and misheard questions about the possibility of starting a limited nuclear war in Europe. Said one longtime California associate: "He is surely deterred by facts."

Many observers blamed his scrambling performance in answering questions about sales of arms to Iran shortly after the scheme was disclosed last November for his subsequent credibility crisis. As a Washington Post/AP news poll earlier this month showed, 53 per cent of those asked did not believe that the President was telling all he knew about the arms shipments and the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels known as contras. In fact, after Reagan denied three times during his November news conference that there had been any "third country" involved in the weapons transfer, aides had to issue a corrective half an hour later that acknowledged Israel's

already widely documented role.

Last week Reagan failed to satisfy many observers about how he had made such a "misstatement." Indeed, his answer may have raised new questions about his powers of comprehension. Said the President: "I did not know that I had said it in such a way as to seemingly deny Israel's participation. And when they told me this and when I finished writing my head, I said to them, 'Quick, write down a correction of this. I didn't realize that in there.' Maybe I'd talked too long."

Reagan also avoided direct answers to charges that he had initially tried to deny the whole arms deal. And he appeared to be confused about the circumstances under which then-national security adviser Robert McFarlane solicited his approval for the arms transfer. But Reagan clung to the two previously stated convictions of his defense, that he did not intend his overtures to Iran to "degenerate" (into an arms-for-hostages trade) and that he knew nothing about the diversion of these profits to the contras.

him of which he was unaware. He didn't put that feeling to rest. In fact, he confirmed it."

Reagan's next hurdle may involve revelations about the diversion of funds to the contras. Indeed, the worst development for the White House last week may have been the decision by the House and Senate committees investigating the arms affair to combine their hearings, beginning on May 5. As well, in a compromise with independent counsel Lawrence Walsh, the committee granted limited immunity from prosecution to the two key men who could shed further light on Reagan's involvement: former national security adviser John Poindexter and his fixed aide, Lt.-Col. Oliver North. According to a schedule released last week, they could testify as early as June. Until then, members of the administration have good reason to remain in a state of nervous suspense.

Said one presidential adviser: "Poindexter and North" could cause a real crisis in this town."

—MARC McDONALD in Washington



Bush's question of credibility after Reagan says "no"

Downfall of 'The Acid Rainmaker'

His vast luxury office suite overlooking Georgetown harbor now stands half empty—a reminder of the \$49 million in corporate and foreign-government contracts he has lost since the past year. Former White House press secretary Robert McInnes is no longer return to his telephone calls. And old friends taking up a collection to help Michael Deaver pay more than \$500,000 in legal fees have discovered that once powerful

political donors, who once courted his favors, no longer want their names linked to his. Then, last week, a federal grand jury in Washington dealt Deaver, once the capital's most powerful lobbyist, a crushing new blow. The grand jury indicted the former White House deputy chief of staff on five counts of perjury resulting from his lobbying contacts with more than a dozen top administration officials.

The action against Deaver, a 50-year friend of Nancy and Ronald Reagan, came after Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist dismissed Deaver's third attempt to block legal action against him. One of the key charges against him is that he lied under oath last June about his efforts to win concessions on acid rain from the Canadian government while he was still working in the White House. Only six months after that alleged conversation Deaver, having set himself up as a lobbyist, accepted a \$150,000-a-year contract to represent Canada's interests in Washington.

If proven, the perjury indictments carry penalties of up to 20 years in prison—and if Deaver goes on trial, it could be an embarrassment for the Canadian government. Among those likely to be called to testify are at least two of the officials instrumental in hiring him as lobbyist. These include Brian Mulroney's friend and advisor Fred Desautels and Canada's ambassador to Washington, Allan Gotlieb. Although External Affairs officials have balked at setting the president of warning diplomatic immunity of Gotlieb was to testify to the grand jury, they agreed last week that the ambassador had twice supplied

written answers to questions in the Deaver investigation which had provided the basis for one of the five counts of perjury. Indeed, some critics say that the case could tarnish the country's image just as the administration prepares to present a Canada-U.S. free trade agreement to Congress for approval next fall. Demanded Liberal foreign affairs critic Lloyd Axworthy in Ottawa.

Deaver's lawyer, Herbert Miller, moved to prevent it by challenging the constitutionality of Senator's appointment. The indictment charged that Deaver lied to a congressional subcommittee last May. At that time he denied setting up a 1986 meeting between Reagan and a Korean trade emissary while he was negotiating a \$10-million contract to represent South Korea. It also alleged that he



Deaver in the office: unrepentant cult, wealthy client—and an embarrassment for Canada

"You have both acid rain and free trade forcing Congress to ask some tough questions about Canada. If they felt there had been efforts in high places to the Canadian government to evade U.S. laws, it is not going to help."

In fact, in response to the indictment against him, Deaver read a prepared statement pointing out that it "contained not a single conflict-of-interest charge." Welcoming allegations in Congress that he violated a 1978 law that prohibits officials from contacting their former government agencies on behalf of clients within a year of leaving office led to Deaver's current troubles. A secretive nine-month investigation was conducted by court-appointed special prosecutor Whitney North Seymour. And when it became apparent three weeks ago that his investigation was about to result in an indictment,

led when he denied having pressed Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole to prevent a hostile takeover of another client, Trans World Airlines. The other perjury counts involved Deaver's contacts on behalf of clients with a dozen top administration officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz. Those clients included such corporate giants as Philip Morris Inc., Rockwell International Corp. and Boeing Co.

The charge involving Canadian interests was related directly to the acid rain issue. The indictment alleges that Deaver regularly used his influence at the White House to obstruct a compromise between opposing Canadian and U.S. positions in advance of the so-called Sherbrook Summit between Reagan and Mulroney on March 17, 1986. Deaver told the grand jury that he did not recall any White House meeting on

acid rain until March 6—less than two weeks before the summit—nor any previous discussion of appointing two experts to study the situation. But according to the indictment, he took part in at least six White House meetings on acid rain before that date and "actively supported" the envoy concept from the time it was first proposed on Dec. 31, 1984.

The grand jury also charged that Deaver lied when he testified that he had no role in naming former transportation secretary Drew Levin as the U.S. acid rain envoy. Not only did he support Levin's candidacy, the indictment stated, but—contrary to his claims—he personally spoke to Levin on the day of his appointment. In addition, the investigation found that Deaver allegedly perjured himself in claiming that he did not recall lunching with Gotlieb in January, 1985. During that lunch, according to the indictment, Deaver told Gotlieb that he had discussed the envoy idea with Shultz, who had not objected.

Those alleged activities—which won Deaver the title "The Acid Rainmaker" in a series of damaging headlines last year—may in fact have led to his current problems. Following reports of his role in making U.S. action on acid rain, Democratic congressman John Dingell—a traditional opponent of environmental controls, whose constituents include Detroit's automakers—called for an investigation of Deaver's lobbying practices.

Last week's indictment was issued on the same day the Reagan administration announced that it would press Congress to allocate \$1.2 billion for research on combating factory emissions that cause acid rain. Most observers said that the administration was trying to defuse the issue before an April 4-5 Reagan-Mulroney summit in Ottawa.

The indictments also coincided with Deaver's increasingly active role in advising the President on how to resolve his shattered image in the wake of the Iran arms scandal. Afterward, the Reagan issued a statement saying that Deaver was "in our thoughts during these difficult times."

Deaver himself has acknowledged that the outlook for his business is already dim. He has not sought to renew his contract with the Canadian government, and earlier this month his last foreign client, the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, terminated his \$500,000-a-year services. But Canada may suffer more than most clients from its association with a lobbyist who has become synonymous with what critics describe as the Reagan administration's "venice factor." As one longtime on-check lapel button currently circulating in Washington put it, "Liar is it to Deaver. He came, he saw, he lied."

—MARC ROBINSON in Washington

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One woman's fiery ordeal

The huge conference room in Geneva beamed with the conversation of more than 250 delegates to the 43rd session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in February. Quinzana quietly slipped behind a desk accented with a microphone. When she began to speak, the rustling of papers and drone of voices continued—for about a minute. Then a hush fell over the room. Coughing occasionally, her hands heavily bandaged and her face badly scarred, the young Chilean woman told how Chilean government soldiers last July sprayed her with gasoline, set her ablaze and then watched her burn for several minutes before wrapping her in blankets and leaving her in a ditch to die.

Quinzana's survival and her appearance in Geneva early this month defied all odds. Chilean doctors had given her less than two chances in 100 of surviving the second- and third-degree burns that covered 65 per cent of her body before her suffering came to the attention of Canadian church workers in Santiago. Along with Chilean human rights groups, they oversaw her treatment in Chile and, in September, flew the 20-year-old engineering student and her family to Montreal. After months of intensive treatment at the burn unit of Montreal's Hôtel-Dieu hospital, Quinzana told members of the Canadian Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America that she was strong enough to tell her story to the world.

She filtered only once as she testified in Geneva's Palais des Nations, facing the Chilean delegation seated opposite her while delegates and observers listened intently to simultaneous translations. She spoke steadily as she told how 30 soldiers in combat gear confronted her and her friends as they walked to join a demonstration against the military government of General Augusto Pinochet. Then, close to tears, she described how the soldiers forced her

and 18-year-old Rodrigo Rojas to kneel with gasoline. "They just laughed at us," she said. Then, "as I was wiping my mouth with my hand, they threw something which exploded between us, and we began to burn like human torches." Rojas died four days later.

Quinzana's account added to a swelling chorus of protest against human rights violations in Chile. Hu-



Quinzana in hospital: "we began to burn like human torches"

man rights workers charge that the incidents have risen sharply under the state of siege imposed by Pinochet following a September, 1986, attempt on his life. Indeed, in its 1986 report, the Chilean Human Rights Commission concluded that, although the number of politically motivated killings dropped to 58 last year from 62 in 1985, arbitrary arrests soared to 33,858 from 3,118, reports of torture increased to 255 from 598 and the number of cases of cruel, degrading and inhuman treatment rose to 707 from 718.

But it is not only human rights abuses that stir Chile's rising tide of dissent. A dramatic deterioration in living conditions and health care has estranged thousands of Chileans to even better pensions in Canada and other industrialized countries. When resettled, they can usually earn in five years the equivalent of a lifetime's earnings in Chile. Although the official unemployment rate now stands at 8.8 per cent—the lowest in more than a decade—United Nations regional employment figures indicate that as much as 90 per cent of the workforce in poor urban areas lacks stable employment.

Against that background, Canadian officials last week continued to insist that a group of 58 Chileans stranded in Argentina when Ottawa tightened its immigration policy last month were economic, not political, refugees. Although Immigration Minister Benoit Huchard allowed three Chilean women and their children to join their husbands in Montreal, he said that an investigation of all the cases had uncovered no political refugees. That assessment was disputed by UN officials. And for Carmen Gloria Quinzana and others, the line between politics and economics in Chile does seem to be blurred. Said William Forbaker, the Canadian representative at the World Council of Churches' delegation to Geneva, "Carmen Gloria's only political act had been to help out in the soup kitchen of the poor area of Santiago where she lived. Yet she became a victim of violence for walking down the wrong street at the wrong time."

Despite the tighter controls on entry into Canada, officials at the Canadian Embassy in Santiago say that they are still distributing hundreds of preliminary application forms to potential immigrants every week. "Usually a good victim of political persecution is able to provide some kind of evidence," said consul Christian LaBelle. For Carmen Gloria Quinzana, that evidence is written on her face—and will be with her for the rest of her life.

—ANN FENLAWSON with
MARY HELEEN BRIDGERS in Santiago



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Calida (right) with bodyguard; (below) Aquino 'now go kill some Communists'

PHILIPPINES

A war of vigilantes

In the mountain resort of Baguio, 200 km north of Manila, soldiers and civilians were rehearsing last week for graduation ceremonies of the Philippine Military Academy. The festivities, scheduled for the weekend, were to feature a speech by President Corason Aquino as part of his ongoing effort to improve relations with the volatile military. But at 10 am on Wednesday an explosion—some witnesses said two—suddenly ripped through the military academy grounds in the area where Aquino was to stand. The blasts sent a concrete overhang crashing down on about 100 people. Four people—three military men and a civilian—died and 36 were injured.

Investigators said that the blast was apparently caused by a time bomb, although they refused to speculate on whether Aquino himself had been the intended target. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. Military sources first blamed a so-called Communist guerrilla who have waged an 18-year campaign against the government. But intelligence sources later speculated that the bomb may have been planted by members of the Aquino, an officers' school regarded as a hotbed of right-wing criticism against Aquino's government. The president has survived three coup attempts by dissident officers since the overthrow of strongman Ferdinand Marcos in February,

1986, and elements in the military continue to regard her as too soft in overthrowing the Communist campaign.

That campaign has escalated since a ceasefire expired last month. On the day before the academy explosion, 300 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas ambushed a military patrol in Quezon province, south of Manila, killing 19 soldiers, the military reported. Later, a police chief was shot dead in a Manila suburb, army officials blamed that assault on guerrilla hit teams, known as "sparrow units" for their swift escapes after attacks. And at week's end, an unknown gunman murdered a policeman in Santa Ana, the ninth member of the security forces to be killed in two weeks.

Even as the rebels were demonstrating their strength, Aquino was facing accusations of her own weakness. On March 30 the president ordered "immediate steps" to dismantle all paramilitary groups fighting the rebels, including the 30,000-man Civilian Basic Defense Force, a military-controlled organization accused of human rights abuses. Aquino had promised over a year ago to disband the paramilitary groups, and the Philip-

pines' new constitution, approved last month, apparently forbids them. Still, army officers were dismayed by Aquino's announcement—and the following day the president's office issued a "clarification." Aquino, a spokesman said, had merely instructed officials to prepare a study on the possibility of phasing out such groups in comply with the constitution.

Aquino's apparent retreat on the issue is a victory for the military hardliners who have encouraged the formation of vigilante groups nationwide. The vigilantes' stronghold is in the Davao region on Mindanao island. There, supporters of a group called Alsa Masa, or Uprising of the People, claim

that it is responsible for the surrender of nearly 50,000 war supporters and sympathizers since 1986. One Alsa Masa supporter, Lt-Col. Frances Calida, was recently in the Davao City office decorated with captured Communist flags and a photograph of movie actor Sylvester (Rambo) Stallone. "He is my idol," Calida explained. Spinning the empty cylinder of a mini-plated magazine revolver, he clicked the hammer on times and handed it to a fresh Alsa Masa recruit. "Now," Calida said, "go kill some Communists."

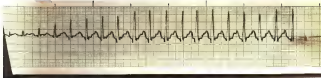
Davao City radio announcer Jan Porrasa Palla, a key figure for Alsa Masa and allied groups, proudly claims to be a student of Nazi propaganda techniques. In his on-air "war on communism," Palla

often announces the name of a village and warns residents that unless they join Alsa Masa they will be targeted by the vigilantes. He has even threatened priests and nuns. And after last week's controversy over the paramilitary issue, he called reporters in Manila to announce that Alsa Masa would not be disbanded regardless of Aquino's orders. "If the

government orders the dismantling of Alsa Masa," said Palla, "then we will fight them because they are Communists." For Cory Aquino, these warnings are danger signals in an increasingly dangerous time.

—BOB LEVIN with
LIZ WELLS in Manila

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BUSINESS/ECONOMY

Tremors in the heartland

They were quality-control managers' nightmares. Every time a Sokoloff passed an assembly line at the 19-year-old Goodway Canada Inc. plant, the vibrations resulted in defective tires which had to be discarded. For Galtbury Schweppes Canada Inc., the problem was the growing health consciousness of consumers, which resulted in a 4-year decline in demand for chocolate bars. Meanwhile, Seaboard Corp. (Canada) Ltd., a manufacturer of portable appliances, could not compete against cheap Asian imports. Even though northern Ontario's economy is booming, two of the companies will close Toronto-area plants, and Seaboard will close part of its plant by year-end. According to some economists, the shutdowns exhibit serious structural problems in the province's manufacturing base. Indeed, Prof. Joseph D'Amico of the Faculty of Management Studies at the University of Toronto warns that without a massive shift from labor- to knowledge-intensive manufacturing, dozens of industries will fail.

Despite such dire predictions, all the economic indicators point to another

boomiest year in Ontario. The Conference Board of Canada forecasts a 3.5-per-cent growth rate in the gross domestic product in 1987, well above the national average of 1.9 per cent. The anticipated unemployment rate of 6.8 per cent will be the lowest in the country. Business investment is expected to exceed \$24 billion, up 10 per cent from 1986. Over the past two years the net inflow of people from other parts of Canada totaled 77,029. As well, plant closures fell to 40 in 1986, affecting 7,000 workers from a necessary high of 73 plants and almost 30,000 jobs lost in 1982.

But a recent spate of factory shutdowns has triggered vigorous debate over hidden weaknesses in the province's industrial base. A legislative committee is now preparing a report to the government on desires New Democrats and committee chairman Philip Lougheed said that his party wants legislation forcing companies to justify shutdowns to the government. The NDP also wants improved severance pay and a legal time limit on notifying workers of a closure. But Liberal and Tory committees members have debated most of the NDP proposals.

The U of T's D'Amico is completing a major study on the Ontario economy. He said that such traditional industries as textiles, shoes and furniture employ over to eight blue-collar workers for every white-collar worker, and he added that without tariff protection they cannot survive. Ontario, declared D'Amico, needs more knowledge-intensive, highly automated industries to which the ratio of blue-collar to white-collar workers in reversed. Even the province's crucial auto-parts sector is becoming functionally obsolete, he said, because manufacturers use smart systems rather than computer-aided tools. Those who do not extend their operations in design and assembly of complete systems are doomed, said D'Amico.

But overcapacity remains the biggest threat to the auto industry, said Victor Levens, president of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association of Canada. Car manufacturers worldwide are currently producing up to seven million annually, that they cannot sell domestically. Most of these vehicles wind up in North America because France, Italy, Britain and other European countries impose stringent quotas on as-

sembly as well. The North American industry will be turning out an additional two million vehicles annually by 1990, but most experts predict little growth in demand.

In fact, Ontario's economic boom is already beginning to ebb, said Robert Demerutis, senior economist with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Automakers have tried to stimulate a sluggish market by offering incentives, including low interest rates, extended warranties and rebates. Demerutis said that once the incentives are removed, both sales and production likely will drop. He also argued that consumer spending will decline because depressing housing prices will absorb savings and excess disposable income.

The other crucial issue confronting Ontario manufacturers is free trade. Although most organized labor and arts groups are vociferously opposed, U of T professor of political economy John Cropper said that guaranteed access to the U.S. market "is indispensable to Ontario's prosperity." Ontario will benefit because it is ideally situated next to the heavily populated northeastern states, he said. York University economist Donald Daly added that eliminating tariffs would not adversely affect Ontario manufacturers. Import duties have already been cut to one-seventh of what they were in 1950, through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Said Daly: "We have gone one-seventh of the way already. Why should the last seventh left us?"

Ontario manufacturers have adjusted to lower tariffs by becoming more competitive, said Edward Carmichael, president of the C.D. Howe Institute, a Toronto-based, independently financed think-tank. As a result, manufactured goods currently account for two-thirds of Canadian exports, he noted. Carmichael also said that the rate of plant closures and operations in a dynamic economy because new businesses are replacing traditional labor-intensive industries. In a stagnant economy, inefficient industries are subsidized or propped up. Last year Ontario led the country with 125,000 new jobs created, including 15,900 in manufacturing.

And most economists predict that the province's economic resurgence will continue. Still, such optimism is small comfort for the victims of plant closures. "I was stunned," said Lela Elrick, 42, who worked for 18 years on a Galtbury Schweppes line. "I have seen part-time work lined up driving a taxi." Indeed, for the thousands of displaced workers, Ontario's economic prosperity is a bitter irony in the struggle for their survival.

—STUART BENSON with ANN WALSHLEY in Toronto

Buy-outs on Wall Street

The executives from 16 leading U.S. corporations are pleading for tighter controls on corporate takeovers. But even as the chairman of such companies as IBM Corp. and J.C. Penney Co. Inc. were telling a congressional committee three weeks ago that stricter regulations are needed to eradicate insider trading, another round of mergers was taking place on Wall Street. Said Mary Farrell, a market analyst with New York-based brokerage firm

Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. "insider trading and were sentenced to jail terms. And now investigators have widened the scope of their search to include some of Drexel's leading customers. Although Drexel counts a number of Canadian firms among its clients, justice department officials said that as Canadian is being investigated."

Drexel officials countered that the investigation has not turned up anything unusual and denied that any-



Banker Kuhn merges and takeovers and fears of tough regulations to come.

Peier Wehler Inc. "Things just may be getting back to normal."

The latest round of mergers is partly a result of the large amounts of excess cash in the U.S. economy. At the same time, major banks, anxious about investing further in debt-ridden Latin America, are more than willing to invest their earnings by supporting wealthy corporate clients who need funds for takeover attempts. The sudden revival of corporate raiding is taking place despite an insider-trading scandal that has jostled a number of top U.S. executives. And last week celebrated corporate raider Carl C. Icahn confessed that he was the subject of a Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) investigation.

The wave of acquisitions slowed when an investigation into insider trading began to unfold last June. Grubbs with such well-known investment banks as Kuhn, Peabody & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and

are at the centre of an illegal trading network. The investment firm tried to reinforce that message two weeks ago in a series of newspaper advertisements, listing \$28 billion Drexel clients. Drexel arranged a record \$4.6 billion in the first week of March, said lawyer Matt Raski, who is in charge of the company's Canadian operations.

Indeed, the controversy now raging over illegal stock trading may actually be increasing the number of takeovers. Companies and commercial banks are anxious to complete their corporate acquisition plans before Congress introduces still new takeover restrictions. Meanwhile, there has been a real change in SEC rules governing takeovers. Said Michael Metz, a market strategist with Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.: "Investors realize they have a window of opportunity that won't last long."

—SABRY HAKIM in New York City

Harrowsmith's leader cuts his roots

James Lawrence explained his decision before a communications class at Syracuse University in upstate New York last week. Lawrence, an alumnus and founder of Harrowsmith and Equinox magazines, told 84 students that he had decided to leave his Canadian magazine empire in favour of a new start in the United States. Indeed, no days earlier he finalized a deal with Toronto-based media company Telemedia Inc. for his Camden East, Ont., magazine and book publishing company—Camden House Publishing Ltd. and Equinox Publishing.

The sale ended a remarkable 11-year period in which Lawrence, 40, created the seventh- and eighth-largest magazines in Canada on a shoestring budget. In the end, however, Lawrence said he is better at creating magazines than operating them. Said Lawrence: "I had become immersed in the business side to the exclusion of the fun part."

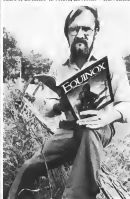
Launched from a farmhouse kitchen by Lawrence and his then-wife, Kilar, in 1976, Harrowsmith captured the imagination of urban readers interested in alternatives to big-city living. Despite its commercial success, the magazine operated on a financial tightrope, often with necessary financial support from industry associates rather than traditional bank creditors. Still, Harrowsmith prospered, and in 1986 Lawrence launched Equinox as a Canadian version of National Geographic Magazine. There, in mid-1985, Lawrence, an American with adopted Canadian citizenship, decided to move to Vermont and launch a U.S. counterpart to Harrowsmith. But in doing that, he stretched the firm's finances so far that he was forced to sell.

Although the details of the deal with Telemedia were negotiated over a five-week period beginning in February, the actual agreement was drafted in two days. Lawrence's brother, John Van de Kester, telephoned Lawrence at his Charlotte, Vt., office on Feb. 12 after learning from a director at Southern Inc., which owns 35 per cent of Telemedia's TV Guide magazine, that Lawrence wanted to sell. Van de Kester and Jeffrey Shover, president of Telemedia's magazine publishing subsidiary, met Lawrence at his U.S. headquarters, and the deal was signed.

However, the terms of the sale are still confidential. Camden House, the parent company operating the two magazines, has gross revenues of about \$127 million in 1986. At that

rate, an industry analyst said, the asking price was likely between \$4 million and \$7 million.

For its part, Telemedia bought the two magazines and Harrowsmith's book division, which has published 30 books. As well, Telemedia became a 10-per-cent shareholder in Lawrence's U.S. magazine, with a seat on the board of directors. In return, Lawrence



Publisher Lawrence starting over in the United States.

remains a consultant for the Canadian magazines, and the Canadian and American Harrowsmith will continue to share some editorial content. In the near future, the two groups will co-locate details for a book-publishing joint venture.

Still, changes are expected at both magazines. Telemedia, whose magazines include both TV Guide and Canadian Living, plans to expand the promotion and distribution of both publications. Van de Kester says The associate publisher and editorial director of Harrowsmith and Equinox, Barry Ritzabrock, said that he welcomes Telemedia's proposal to increase Equinox's circulation to 250,000 from the current 155,000. Added Rita-

brook: "We did not have the money to get up that high."

But the loyal urban-dwelling readership of Harrowsmith, now at 155,000, has not been receptive to radical changes from the magazine's industrial parent. In 1985, when Lawrence and his wife were involved in a divorce dispute, she evicted him from Harrowsmith's office and broadened the magazine's scope to include more investigative journalism. During that time the magazine's circulation fell to 145,000 from about 150,000. But when Lawrence regained control, after an out-of-court settlement in December 1985, he returned the magazine to its gardening and country-living orientation.

In the past, Lawrence maintained that his magazines could not have been published by a large conglomerate. But he said that recently he became convinced that only a major publishing firm could provide the necessary long-term capital base to make the company profitable.

Indeed, Lawrence borrowed money from his Toronto-based distributor, Gordon & Gotch (Canada) Ltd., and received generous credit lines from Douglas, Macmillan & Co., Camden House's U.S. parent. But large media conglomerates recently bought both companies, and Lawrence says that he was no longer sure they could provide financial assistance. Said Lawrence: "The fact that these two reformist publishers had new owners introduced an element of risk."

Still, Lawrence said that the decision to sell out was his alone. "I knew I had to simplify my life," Ritzabrock said that he agrees with Lawrence's assessment, even though he increasingly left the Canadian editorial decisions to his staff. Added Ritzabrock: "I think he's doing what's best for both operations."

—ANN BURGESS with THEODORE TELERCO in Toronto

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Computer fraud at VW

The rumormongering began last November. A newsletter circulating in the upper echelons of West Germany's financial world hinted that Volkswagen AG was having problems with its currency dealings in the United States. Although officials at the famous German carmaker vehemently denied the suggestions, there were signs that trouble had erupted. Volkswagen's Wolfsburg headquarters. Two months ago the company's 30-year-old manager of foreign exchange, Burkhard Janger, was suspended from his job. Earlier this month Janger was fired, six other finance department staff members were suspended and the company accepted the resignation of its chief financial officer, Rolf Selevsky. Finally, the company publicly admitted that there was a scandal, and German police began investigating a \$100-million foreign-exchange fraud involving Volkswagen's staff and several outsiders.

The suspected fraud revolved around the company's purchase of currency futures in 1984. The futures, which allow a firm to purchase or sell a foreign currency at a fixed rate, were originally bought to protect Volkswagen

against a drop in the value of the U.S. dollar. But two weeks ago officials at Volkswagen claimed that unknown outsiders forged future contracts and altered computer programs to erase data tapes containing the transactions.

The contracts, according to Volkswagen's auditors, were purchased on the assumption that the U.S. greenback would continue to rise. Instead, the company was hit by huge foreign-exchange losses as the U.S. dollar fell sharply over the past two years. As a result, West German analysts said that they expected that the company's losses would be close to \$428 million—Volkswagen's net profit margin in 1985.

Meanwhile, the official investigation into Volkswagen's charges left the company's share price. Volkswagen's shares traded on the Frankfurt stock exchange plummeted more than 10 percent in 18 hours. The stock price fell to \$26.16



Selevsky is a huge loss

from \$26.96 but rebounded modestly to \$26.70 at the end of the week after the firm assured shareholders that they would receive a 1986 dividend of \$7.20. As well, the scandal could jeopardize the government's plans to sell its 30-per-cent interest in the carmaker on England's Frankfurt stockexchange. "To say the least, the saga reflects badly on how Volkswagens is run."

Added West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg: "The immediate question is whether certain management board members have kept their areas of business under appropriate control."

The complicated scheme began when the company's auditors found future foreign-currency positions for Volkswagen using false documents from up to 30 banks. They claimed that the U.S. dollar would continue its rise and that they would pocket the difference between Volkswagen's original futures price and the actual value of the U.S. dollar. But when the greenback plunged, the thieves had to conceal the losses by erasing the contracts at great expense to Volkswagen while erasing evidence from the firm's computers. Indeed, data tapes from the 1984 transactions were erased and the entire computer programs were altered.

The foreign-currency fraud is the latest in a string of setbacks for Volkswagen. Although the firm produced 2.4 million cars in 1985—overriding Renault as Europe's top manufacturer—the developed U.S. dollar cut deeply into the company's export sales last year. At the same time, Volkswagen officials stated recently that the company's Spanish Renault car division had suffered severe losses. The firm's board of directors will meet in two weeks to assess the company's losses as a result of the scandal and approve 1986 year-end results.

In a gesture to show its dismay over the currency fraud, the company cancelled a ceremony scheduled for this week to mark the production of its 50-millionth car. "Do not feel like celebrating at Wolfsburg," commented a chagrined spokesman. Ironically, the ceremony called for a company executive to deliver a speech to Volkswagen's Wolfsburg employees just as the car rolled off the assembly line. The theme: "Ethics in business practices—obligation or duty?"

—PETER LEWIS in Toronto



GOALS FOR HEALTHY LIVING



An advertising and information supplement to the March 30, 1987 issue of Maclean's prepared in conjunction with PARIC (PACIFIC)



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Shape-Up '87

GOALS FOR HEALTHY LIVING

In Search of Excellence — the rallying cry of the '80s. Hanging loose is out, achievement is in. Whatever area in life you want to excel in, health is a prime prerequisite to get there.

The importance of health for your life can be compared to the importance of a good foundation for a building. If the foundation is poor, the building will stand for a while. It may even look great. But it won't be long before the walls start to crack and the doors won't fit properly.

In the same way your body has to function properly to enable you to reach your goal in life.

GOALS

We all have them, consciously or unconsciously — whether it is to be a millionaire by 35 or to retire at 40. They shape our lives.

There are three long-term goals — our eventual destiny as we see it, and then there are the short-term or working goals — steps along the way to reach our long-term goals. To keep or get our bodies

healthy, goal setting can be extremely helpful. To be aware of what we are trying to achieve eventually (the long-term goal) and the steps we can take to get there (the working goals).

PARTICIPATION is pleased to present this series of articles outlining some of the elements needed to keep or get a healthy body: advice on physical activity, nutrition, weight

control, and back care.

All this in one handy guide that you can remove and keep. In each article we have identified the long-term goal that you would probably want to reach. But we have left the working goals for you to fill in. They depend on your personal situation — how fit you are now, how active you are now, how much time you have, your current eating patterns, your shape, your age — you name it. Only you can decide what you want to achieve and what steps are feasible now.

Getting fit, losing five lb, or putting the aching back into your life are long-term goals. They are certainly

worthwhile but you are not going to achieve them overnight, no matter what you do. They are end points, long-term objectives. They define where you want to go and keep you pointed in the right direction. In that regard they are the essential first steps in the overall goal setting process.

But to reach those long-term objectives, you have to define what concrete steps you are going to take on a daily basis to get there. These are your working goals. Walk a block a day, cut back on desserts, join a fitness class — these are examples of working goals. They are an essential part, the dynamic part, of the process of reaching your long-term goals.

Here is an example of the specificity your working goals should contain when the long-term objective is physical fitness.

Working Goals Say What — They specify the activity you will be doing in each and every session.

Working Goals Say How Much — They give a measure of the activity to be done — whether in distance, time, laps, circuits, repetitions, total weight, or whatever.

Working Goals Say When — They specify exactly when an activity will take place, both the date and the time of day.

Working Goals Say How Often — They state beforehand exactly how many times you plan to work out each week.

Although the goal-setting process is vitally important, it is only the beginning. The next step is to put it into practice.

Action!

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PHYSICAL ACTIVITY — Part of Healthy Living

LONG-TERM GOAL: Physical Fitness MY WORKING GOAL:

You have decided to get fit. PARTICIPATION thinks that's great! However, before you attempt to set working goals, it is important to understand the basic components of fitness and how to make them work for you.

We have found that while almost everyone believes fitness will benefit them, most are still unclear about what they should do. As well, it is common for people to assume that fitness and fun are incompatible. They believe that fitness turns an otherwise enjoyable activity into something too demanding, too difficult, or too unpleasant to pursue. Equally common is the assumption that fitness is built into only a few specific activities.

If these are among the assumptions you have about fitness, the approach we provide here will be a surprise. First, you will see that fitness does not have to take any of the fun out of activity, because it does not require you to follow a rigid or overly demanding routine. Second, you will see that fitness is not automatically a by-product of only one specific activity. For fitness, it is not what you do but how you do it that counts.

Our approach to fitness made simple. It is designed to focus your attention and your efforts on the kind

of fitness that means most to your health and well-being. It allows you to tailor your fitness program to fit comfortably into your life and to include in it only those activities you will enjoy.

We have a short and simple fitness formula that can work for everyone. However, to understand why it works, we first need to tell you a little about a wonderful machine: the human body.

THE HUMAN MACHINE

The human body is an incredible machine — complex, sophisticated and extraordinarily versatile. Like any machine, its performance on the outside is determined by what is going on inside.

Of all the things that go on inside the body, the process of generating energy and putting it to work is probably the most important. The process is endless. And it is absolutely crucial to life. Every human function — from sleeping through the night to running a cross town — requires energy.

This is where fitness comes in. The body's ability to generate energy

depends, to a large extent, on the fitness of the system. When the human machine is in poor condition, it has to overwork just to provide the energy it takes for even some simple tasks. It can have trouble meeting the requirements created by climbing a flight of stairs. It can run out of steam by the middle of the day or lack enough energy simply to keep you awake in front of the television in the evening.

Basically, how much you can do (and how well) is determined by the working condition of a number of vital parts in the human machine. And those parts are directly affected by fitness. Most important among them are the ones involved in the energy generating process.

ENERGY FITNESS

PARTICIPATION believes the key issue in fitness is energy — how well your body can produce it and put it to work. Energy fitness, also known as aerobic fitness, endurance fitness, or cardio-respiratory fitness is the fundamental element of all fitness.

But where does this energy come from? In the simplest terms,

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IMPROVING PERFORMANCE

Fitness unquestionably plays an important role in the performance of the body. Yet the vast majority of today's human machines are not in good shape. As a result, performance is poor and total output far below acceptable standards.

The question is: Can anything be done to improve performance?

If we were dealing with any mechanism other than the body, we might accurately say that physical deterioration is a one-way street. Experience with the laundry car that has seen better days or the vacuum cleaner that has been over one too many rugs proves that once a machine has fallen into disrepair it does not have the potential on its own

to bring itself back to a good level of performance.

This is where the body differs from other machines. One of the most amazing things about the human machine is the fact that it does have the capacity to improve itself.

Quite simply, the process of getting fit will restore the important components of the body to acceptable levels of performance and condition. With regular physical activity, the heart can regain its efficiency, the lungs their capacity, the blood vessels their elasticity and the muscles their strength. And these are but a few examples. In fact, fitness can improve the whole machine.

system that gets it where it has to go — is so important.

In simplest terms, your body's energy generating process depends upon the operating efficiency of your lungs, your heart and your circulatory system.

THE FITNESS FORMULA

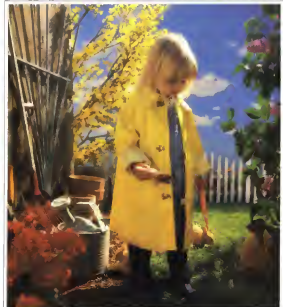
Improving the power and efficiency of your energy delivery system should be the primary object of your fitness program. It can be guided by a simple formula that is expressed in three letters: F, I, and T.

F is for frequency of activity, I is for intensity of activity, and T is for time, or duration, of activity. Together, F, I, and T add up to a realistic, effective approach to getting and staying fit.



Almost all activity is beneficial, but to build your fitness most effectively you should be active at least three times a week. Otherwise, some of the gains you have made will fade away from one session to the next. It is regular activity that builds and maintains fitness.

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Spenco®

More than three times a week can be good too, but is not really necessary. The fitness effect actually takes hold between activity sessions. You have to give your body a chance to consolidate its gains. Activity day after day without any break adds proportionally little to your fitness progress. It can also prove to be unnecessarily stressful.



Fitness-building activity should always be comfortable but vigorous. Activity that is too hard will exhaust you long before you get much benefit from it. Activity that is too easy does not produce the energy fitness effect.

Activity intensity is measured by your heart rate in beats per minute.

For fitness building, you must get your heart rate into what we call the "target zone." Your personal target zone depends on your age. The lower end of your target zone is given by 170 minus your age, the upper end by 200 minus your age.

For example, if you are 30 years old, your target zone would be between 140 and 170 beats per minute. If you are 50 , your zone is 110 to 140 .



Any amount of time you invest in activity is going to be somewhat beneficial. However, to maximize the fitness value of your activity session you have to be active enough to keep your heart rate in your target zone for 15 minutes. You can keep it up longer if you like, but 15 minutes of continuous energetic activity is the minimum time frame for a valid, fitness-building session.

The FIT Formula

Therefore the fitness formula that will work for all ages and all levels of fitness is

$F = 3$ times per week

$I = \text{well energized activity}$

$T = \text{at least } 15 \text{ minutes per session}$

In applying this formula, the key is moderation. Many people still assume that to get fit, every session must be a grueling workout. But it is just not so. In using this formula you

will find that your exercise sessions do not leave you exhausted, but refreshed and invigorated.

The secret to the FIT formula is that it begins with the idea that you are as fit as you feel, and builds slowly from there at a comfortable level. For example, if you have not exercised for years, a brisk walk will slowly bring your heart rate into your target zone. In this case, that is all you will need to do. Later, as your fitness improves, you will need to move more quickly, or incorporate activities like swimming, cycling or cross-country skiing. Following the FIT formula however, means that you can gradually ease into these more vigorous activities at a comfortable pace, all the while slowly improving your energy fitness.

Remember, as you become fitter, your target zone does not go up. It stays constant for your age. Therefore, it continues to serve as a useful guide to help you determine what level intensity of activity is appropriate for you.

CHOOSING AN ACTIVITY

The most important rule in choosing a fitness activity is simple: enjoy.

yourself. If you do not enjoy the activity you select, you will soon find an excuse to give it up.

Of course you do not have to choose just one activity. Many activities can produce the same result and variety is often the key to avoiding boredom. Try new things. Change with the seasons. Bicycle in summer, cross-country ski in winter. Better yet, vary your activity every time: jog one day, swim two days later, then bicycle for your third weekly session.

WORKING GOALS

To begin your move toward fitness, set a first working goal that is realistic.

Remember, working goals specify your effort commitment. They specify what, how much, when and how often. Because they are so specific, they also become precise markers of what you have done—your achievement, or readily identify what you have missed.

Thus your working goals will provide instant, valuable feedback that will help you to rethink and re-plan. They become fuel for your future progress.

CHECKING YOUR HEART RATE

Taking your pulse is very simple—but it might require a little practice before you get the hang of it.

Place one hand with the palm facing up. Then place the middle of two fingers of the other hand near the edge of the wrist, just below the base of the thumb. Feel gently until you locate the pulse. Do not apply too much pressure as this may stop the flow of blood. Count the exact number of beats, starting with 0, that occur in fifteen seconds. Multiply this number by four and you will have your pulse rate per minute.

In checking to see if your heart rate is in your target zone, it is best to take your pulse about halfway through your activity session. You will have to stop to take it, but a pause of a few seconds will have no negative effect on your session.



Shape-Up '87

GOOD NUTRITION — Part of Healthy Living

LONG-TERM GOAL: Eating Well for Good Health
MY WORKING GOAL:

ARE YOU A HEALTHY EATER?

Before you answer, read this article. In it, you will find some essential information for healthy eating — eating to feel better, look better and be more energetic. It is a way of eating that reduces your risks of lifestyle diseases such as heart attack, hypertension and some forms of cancer.

THERE IS VIRTUE IN VARIETY

The most important guideline to healthy eating is variety. You need a variety of foods from each of four main groups of food to get proteins, minerals, vitamins and other nutrients. Canada's Food Guide is your best place to start. It recommends 2 daily servings of protein foods, 2 of milk products, 3 1/2 of breads and cereals and 4 1/2 of fruits and vegetables.

We are not suggesting you write down everything you eat in a little notebook, but try to avoid constantly eating the same foods. The more you vary your menu, the better your chances of having a healthy and balanced diet. You might even discover some exciting new tastes — for whole grain breads, multi-grain cereals, exotic fruits, new and interesting vegetables, or low fat entrees. It is becoming easier and easier to find these foods on restaurant menus or supermarket shelves.

Eating is one of the finer pleasures of life and healthy foods and pleasurable eating can go hand in hand.

The following examines the components of food more closely — what to emphasize and what to limit.

Carbohydrates — Your Best Source of Fuel

The best source of "fuel" for physical activity is carbohydrates. If you are active on a regular basis, you need more carbohydrates than if you are sedentary. Wholesome carbohydrate-rich foods — breads, cereals, pasta, rice, fruit, and vegetables — will provide not only fuel for energy, but other essential nutrients, especially vitamins and minerals.

On the other hand, high sugar snacks are also carbohydrates, and will provide a quick burst of energy. However, this short-lived high may be



followed by a drop in energy that leaves you more exhausted than before. Your sweet tooth can be satisfied without upsetting your energy balance, or causing tooth decay, if you stick to fruit and low sugar snacks like whole grain muffins or unsweetened yogurt.

Proteins — Our Building Blocks
Protein contains the building blocks, called amino acids, for growth and repair of all your body cells. If you eat 2 small servings of meat, fish, or poultry, or non-meat sources such as eggs, cheese or dried peas and beans,

Vegetables-to-go!

Have you had your tomatoes, carrots, celery, beets, parsley, watercress, spinach and lettuce today? You would have if you'd had a V-8. Because one delicious serving of V-8 equals one full serving of vegetables. And Canada's Food Guide suggests vegetables are an essential part of a nutritious diet.

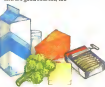
V-8. Vegetables-to-go.



every day, it is easy to get enough protein

Bones become more fragile. Women risk the problem earlier than men because they have a smaller bone mass, and begin to lose bone at an earlier age.

The key to avoiding this ailment? Prevention. Adequate dietary calcium as well as regular physical activity are essential. You will get calcium from milk products and fish like sardines, mackerel, and canned salmon — all with the bones! broccoli, Brazil nuts, soybeans, and tofu are good sources, too.



Fiber — Nature's Broccoli

Fiber is the part of the plant the body cannot digest. It is a natural laxative, which helps prevent constipation and hemorrhoids, and possibly colon and rectal cancers. The best sources are bran, whole grains like brown rice and oatmeal, fresh fruit and vegetables, and legumes (peas, dried peas and beans). Your body will supply all the processing that is necessary.



Iron for "Tired Blood"

Iron plays a vital role in helping to form hemoglobin in the red blood cells, enabling the delivery of oxygen throughout the body. Since iron is continually lost as blood cells wear out, there is a constant need for new supplies from food. If regular intake is low, and reserves are gradually depleted, an iron deficiency anemia can develop, causing chronic fatigue.



Vitamins and Minerals

In order to work effectively, your body needs 13 different vitamins and 21 minerals. We would all love a lot of complicated computing to do if Mother Nature did not have the wisdom to include them in the four food groups.

So, a varied and balanced diet is the most natural way to get all the vitamins and minerals you need. Two minerals that have been getting a lot of attention recently are calcium and iron. What are the facts?

A balanced diet ensures enough iron. Meats such as liver, kidney, and beef are high in iron that is easily absorbed. Iron is also present in breakfast cereals, breads, legumes, and leafy green vegetables.

Many women aged 15 to 35 do not get enough iron. Others who may also consume insufficient iron include vegetarians, athletes involved in endurance training, and individuals on severely calorie-reduced diets.

Water — The Neglected Nutrient

Water is the single most important item in your diet — you cannot live long without it. It plays an essential role in regulating body temperature, in transporting oxygen and nutrients to the cells, in proper digestion and elimination.

It is particularly important to fitness buffs because physical activity can cause dehydration.

Excellent sources include plain old tapwater, and any kind of mineral or bottled water. But do not expect to replace water with coffee or alcohol; they may actually rob your body of water.

Facts About Fat

Which has more calories — a gram of protein, a gram of carbohydrate or a gram of fat?

Each gram of fat has 9 calories, while protein and carbohydrates each have only 4 calories per gram. By choosing foods low in fat and high in protein or carbohydrates, you can eat the same amount of food, but consume fewer calories. For example, a half cup of medium ground beef contains about 100 grams of fat and 120 grams of protein for a total of 1,480 calories. The same amount of sole contains only 5.5 grams of fat and 72 grams of protein for a total of 320 calories. Remember though, adding fat to cook your fish will decrease this difference. For hamburger lovers, you can opt for lean ground beef to lower fat and calories.

Many Canadians eat too much fat. But you do need some because it enables the absorption of vitamins A, D, E, and K into your bloodstream, and fat itself is an essential part of every cell. Wholesome sources of fat include sunflower, corn, and other liquid vegetable oils. You need to include some of these daily and limit saturated fats such as butter, lard, palm, and coconut oils (found in commercial pastry and non-dairy creamers).

Too much saturated fat can raise the level of cholesterol (a fatty, waxy substance) in your blood, allowing fatty deposits to build up in the artery walls, blocking normal blood flow. A high-fat diet is one of the factors linked to heart disease and heart attacks. So, in addition to including more of such low-fat entrees as fish, poultry, or veal and choosing low-fat milk products, try adding less fat to food — try halving the butter on

your toast. For example, low-fat cooking methods, such as baking, broiling, or grilling are preferable to frying.

A Pinch of Salt

Salt draws extra water into your blood vessels. That causes fluid to press on the artery walls, which may thicken to withstand the pressure. This cycle can lead to high blood pressure, especially in people who are prone to this condition. Since a single frozen dinner can contain more than a day's dose of salt, it is better to shop around for fresh foods. Experiment with herbs, spices and lemon juice instead of high-salt condiments like catsup or relish, try unsalted snack foods, such as crackers and breadsticks.

Alcohol

Even though one or two alcoholic drinks a day may help relieve tension, alcohol is nevertheless loaded with empty calories. Excess amounts can wash vitamins and minerals from your body and may have other harmful effects. If you do not want to eliminate alcohol from your diet, why not substitute club soda or juice and

cut back on your usual alcohol intake or dilute your drinks to half strength with a low-calorie mixer.



ARE YOU A HEALTHY EATER?

Now that you know the basics about a balanced diet, ask yourself: "Am I a healthy eater?" If you can not answer yes, think about some short-term goals — more bread in your bread, new ways to prepare vegetables, fruit for dessert, fewer fatty foods.

Determine what small changes you will begin to make and you are on your way.

SUMMARY

1. Include food from all 4 food groups in Canada's Food Guide.
2. Emphasize whole-grain breads and cereals, a wide variety of fresh fruit and vegetables.
3. Decrease your fat consumption.
4. Moderate your sugar, salt and alcohol intake.

And remember...

5. Balance your eating with activity.

YOU'RE ONE OF A KIND.

Some multivitamins try to be all things to all people. But that doesn't always work because we're not all the same. Parametris offers a specific multivitamin for each age group. Cholesterol for Cholesterol, with or without iron. Best Formula. Adults and Parametris 50+. Parametris is chosen by most Canadians when they get multivitamins. Make a point. There is a lot more to life's right for you — and each member of your family — Parametris because you're one of a kind.



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Shape-Up '87

WEIGHT CONTROL — Part of Healthy Living

LONG-TERM GOAL: A Healthy Weight
MY WORKING GOAL:

You do not have to look like a model to be in good shape. Since we are all built differently and have individual beauty standards, it just does not make sense for everyone to try to conform to some idealized standard of thinness. However, that does not mean you should let yourself go, either.

To find out if your weight is within a healthy range for your height and body type, you are best to consult a health professional. However, here are some ways to give you an idea whether or not you need to take action (the pinch test, the jump test, and the weight/height formula).

WEIGHT/ HEIGHT FORMULA:

Get your calculators ready! Divide your weight in kilograms by your height squared (height X height), measured in metres.

$$\frac{\text{Weight (kg)}}{\text{Height}^2 (\text{m})}$$

THE PINCH TEST

Grasp the skin at the side of your waist and measure the fold — if it is more than an inch, it's time to lose weight.



THE JUMP TEST

This is another "honesty" test. Stand in front of a full-length mirror and jump. Anything that shook (that should not) is fat.



If you do not know your weight and height in metric, you will need some conversion factors. To convert pounds to kilograms divide by 2.2. To convert inches to metres divide by 39.4.

A score of over 27 places you at risk of being overweight or, more correctly, *overfat*. With a score of less than 20, you may be at risk of being underweight.

Example: If you weigh 70 kg and you are 1.75 m tall, your weight/height formula would look like this:

$$\frac{70}{(1.75)^2}$$

and your score would be 22.9.

WEIGHT CONTROL

There is a big difference between a total weight control plan and a diet. A diet changes only what or how much you eat. You need a weight control program — which helps you change both eating and exercise habits — to

succeed. By learning to substitute new healthy behaviours for old unwanted ones, you will lose excess body fat over time and keep it off.

Of course, you will not lose weight overnight. Keep in mind your healthy weight range and set periodic reasonable weight loss targets. Experience has proven that a slow weight loss is more likely to be a permanent one. It has also shown that severely restricted diets or exhausting exercise regimes may be counterproductive and harmful. In addition, if you are over 35, a smoker, very inactive, and/or have a medical problem, better get a health evaluation before embarking on your program.

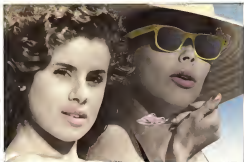
Next, begin recording your eating and activity habits to help determine your present patterns. Then, think of ways to substitute poor behaviours with new, healthier ones.

Small changes, over time, can make the difference. For example, a switch from whole milk to 2% milk (2 glasses a day) can cut your calories by 420 a week, 1,700 a month and 17,000 in 10 months. That small change over 10 months could result in a 5 pound weight loss (provided, of course, you do not make up the calories elsewhere). Five pounds would be an average person's loss on some people burn calories and lose weight slowly, and others more quickly. This can vary by up to 30% above or below the average.

Find your own small workable changes and personal eating goals. Set sensible achievable short-term activity goals as well.

Weight control depends on both eating and activity; eating provides your body with calories, while physical activity burns calories. Paying attention to the calories you take in as well as those you put out is the safest, healthiest way to control weight.

The more energy you expend on regular exercise, the more freely you can eat, without suffering on restrictive diets. In addition to attaining a high level of fitness, you are automatically assured good nutrition, too, as long as you are getting a good mix of foods.



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FIGHT GREAT IDEAS

Skim your milk

If you drink 2 cups of home milk daily,

replace HOMU with 2% milk

Replace 2% with SKIM milk

(it will taste just as good in 2 weeks)

Approximate
calories cut
in 10 months

Possible
weight loss
in 10 months

17,000 5 lbs/2.3 kg

24,000 7 lbs/3.2 kg

Frizzle your fries

If you eat an order of french fries 4 times

a week, cut back to twice a week

(the withdrawal pangs WILL subside)

21,500 6 lbs/2.7 kg

Undress your salad (just a little)

If you eat 3 salads per week, each with

1/2 cup (4 tbsp) dressing, cut the

dressing in half

(or use a calorie-reduced dressing)

19,500 5 1/2 lbs/2.5 kg

Spread your bread (thinly)

If you use 3 tablespoons of spread per

day, cut back to half

(or check out the calorie-reduced spreads)

45,500 13 lbs/6.0 kg

Ice cream (don't scream)

If you eat 1 cup of ice cream 4 times

per week, cut back to 1/2 cup, or to

1 cup twice per week (or use calorie-

reduced frozen desserts made with milk)

26,000 7 1/2 lbs/3.5 kg

Treat your sweets sparingly

If you have 6 treats (sugar doughnut,

granola bar, brownie, chocolate bar,

3 cookies) per week, cut back to

3 per week

19,500 5 1/2 lbs/2.5 kg

Lighten the alcohol/dilute

If you have 7 drinks per week,

replace 6 oz wine with a 6 oz spritzer

(half wine and half soda water)

replace regular beer with light beer

23,000 6 1/2 lbs/3 kg

15,000 4 1/2 lbs/2 kg

You're sweet enough

If you use 2 tsp sugar in coffee 4 times

a day, cut back to 1 tsp per cup

And cut back to 2 cups per day

19,500 5 1/2 lbs/2.5 kg

29,000 8 1/2 lbs/3.9 kg

Shape-Up '87

BACK CARE — Part of Healthy Living

LONG-TERM GOAL:

Preventing and Relieving Back Pain

MY WORKING GOAL:

Have you had it up to here with back pain?

If so, here is some helpful advice. And if you are one of the lucky people who have never experienced a bad back, use these tips to prevent one. An estimated eight out of ten people will experience some form of back problem, making it, after headaches, the most common physical complaint in Canada.

The pain can prevent you from sleeping, working, enjoying life. It is too bad because most of this pain can be prevented. We are not talking here about those back conditions that are purely organic, and that only a health professional can treat. No, we are talking about the "problem" backs that are the result of things we can do something about: poor posture, being overweight, insufficient exercise, and lifting incorrectly.

ANATOMY OF A HEALTHY BACK

To understand the causes and treatment for back pain, you must realize your back problems are not

YOUR BACK



necessarily isolated from the rest of your body. On the contrary, your back, as the centre of the body, can be affected by muscles and joints that seem nowhere near it.

Your spine is made up of thirty bones (vertebrae) aligned in three

flexible curves: cervical (neck), thoracic (middle back), and lumbar (lower back). The key to a healthy back is to ensure that these three natural curves are in balanced alignment when you sit, stand, lie down, or move.



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You might think the back muscles are the most important ones affecting your back but, in fact, this is not necessarily true. Weak abdominal muscles are often the culprits. Weak, flabby muscles, particularly at your abdomen, buttocks and thighs, deprive your back of essential support. Your back's balancing act is made possible by strong, flexible back, abdominal, hip, and leg muscles, which support your spine. Your hip, knee, ankle and back joints balance your back curves and allow movement.

Obviously then, good posture is important because it helps keep the three natural curves in alignment, lifting correctly is important to protect the spine, and physical activity is important to strengthen all the muscles and joints your back needs for support.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & YOUR BACK

Building a healthy back requires your time and commitment, the practice of good body mechanics and regular exercise.

As discussed, good body mechanics can protect your back when you are sitting, lifting, and standing. Using good body mechanics both on and off the job can become a healthy habit you will never want to lose.

Regular physical activity, in addition to any specific back exercises, is also important. Some activities are better than others. Swimming, for example, is an ideal activity for people with "back problems" because the water bears most of your body weight. Brisk walking is also good, as is weight training with light weights. On the other hand, cycling (using style handlebars) and racquet sports are not recommended for back problem sufferers.

If you already have a back problem, the best advice we can give you is to consult your doctor or other qualified health professional, who can design the personal and exercise program that best suits your needs and lifestyle.

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10 TIPS FOR A HEALTHY BACK

1. Do not keep your legs straight when you bend forward or bend over. Bend your knees.
2. Avoid lifting anything heavy above shoulder level, or twisting your body while lifting. Lift with your legs, and hold the object close to your body. Lift heavy objects only chest high.
3. Do not stand in one position for too long. Change positions as often as you can.
4. Walk straight with your head held high.
5. Do not wear high heeled or platform shoes when walking or standing for long periods. Wear comfortable shoes.
6. Do not drive sitting too far back from the wheel. Move the car seat forward so you are sitting up straight, with your knees bent and higher than your hips. If more comfortable, put a small cushion behind your back.
7. Do not slump.
8. Do not sit in a chair that is too high or too far from your work — avoid leaning forward and arching your back. Choose chairs low enough to let your plantar feet rest on the floor, with your knees higher than your hips. Put your feet up on a stool if necessary. Sit firmly against the back of the chair.
9. Avoid sleeping or lounging on soft, sagging, no support mattresses or cushions. Sleep on your side with knees bent, or on your back with a pillow under your knees.
10. Do not let weak and flabby abdominal muscles deprive your back of its greatest support, but look after your back by exercising regularly to strengthen these muscles.

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THE IDEAL LIFT

The ideal lift (also called the "squat" lift) is the traditional method for safely lifting every kind of object. The load is held close to the body to prevent harmful strain on the back.

The ideal lift can be used for loads that you can "hug." These include tool chests, boxes, water pugs, and small machines.

To do this lift, bend at the knees — not the waist — and get close to the load. Tighten your abdominal muscles and, with your back straight, stand up. Let your legs and buttocks' muscles do the lifting.



The Ideal Lift

THE ALTERNATIVE LIFT

The "hip bend" lift is used for loads you cannot get close to. Putting your buttocks out behind you helps keep your spine balanced and protected.

Use the alternative lift when the ideal lift is impractical, as when lifting someone from a bed or retrieving materials from hard-to-reach places.

To do this lift, get as close to the load as possible. With your buttocks out and your back in a straight line, tighten your abdominal muscles and bend your knees. Then lift using your leg, buttock, and abdominal muscles.



The Alternative Lift

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CHALLENGE
Wednesday
May 27, 1987

Getting fit doesn't necessarily mean running a marathon or working out in a gym. All you need to start is a stick-with-it attitude. Build on that with activities you like, a little bit at a time.

May 27 is Crown Life PARTICTAction Challenge day. All it takes is 15 minutes of activity. That time goes toward making your city one of the fittest in Canada. Go on. Garden for glory. Walk to win. Put some moving experiences into your life — for the sheer joy of it.

*** CrownLife

PARTICIPACTION®

THINK ABOUT YOUR BACK

How often do you think about your back? Probably not often enough.

Think about it when you lift. Think about it as you sit at your desk all day long. Think about it when you are active. Think of it to get you motivated to exercise.

Think about what you actually do to your back. Set yourself some working goals that will help make you and your back best friends.

PARTICTAction is a non-profit, private company which promotes healthy lifestyles in Canada.

The illustrations and some of the information in this supplement have been adapted or taken from existing PARTICTAction publications. For more information, write to: PARTICTAction, Box 64, 410 Dundas St. W., Suite 220, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2C2.

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BUSINESS WATCH

Uncle Sam's sovereignty promise

By Peter C. Newman

Preliminary agreement on sovereignty in the Canadian Arctic has been reached at secret preliminary talks between Ottawa and Washington. The dramatic accord, which paves a long way toward protecting our rights north of 60, is expected to become the centerpiece of the Reagan-Mulroney summit due to convene in Ottawa on April 4-5.

Consensus by the Americans in recognizing our northern claims is part of the strategy by both leaders to make free trade a more acceptable Canadian option. Paced with hardening objectives to the all-encompassing approach now being taken by James Baker and Peter Murphy at the negotiating table, President Ronald Reagan has retreated from the traditional American position on our Arctic as a sweener of the free trade pill both countries will have to swallow.

Departing from the original intent of the free trade initiative as a way of merely obscuring exemptions for Canadian imports from U.S. tariffs and other protectionist measures, the negotiations now encompass much wider—is that almost unlimbed—scope. Not only would tariffs between the two countries vanish, but the Americans would place their previous power to impose countervailing duties on the table. That would exact a high price from Canada, including antipolluted access to our resources and service industries and a guarantee in perpetuity of "national treasures" for American companies on that side of the border.

In the past the U.S. position on the Northwest Passage has been that it is not, as we contend, part of Canadian territory but an international strait over which we exercise no special rights. Now, the Americans propose to uphold Canada's national claims against everybody but themselves. In other words, they will recognize our ownership of the disputed waterway, but will also recognize their historic rights of innocent passage.

That would be a significant step in protecting our sovereignty over this key link of frozen oil estate, but critics are sure to seize on its conditional approach. The Americans will insist on having the right to cross our Arctic because they have adjacent territorial interests in Alaska. At the moment, the border between the two countries runs along an ill-defined line up the 141st

meridian, and either due north or northeast into the Beaufort Sea, depending on which side of the argument you're on (The 1825 treaty which set the boundaries mentioned only that it should run up to the "frozen sea.")

This is no theoretical exercise, since ownership of rich oil leases under the Beaufort is at stake, with the extra 140 square miles in question known to contain some of the area's most favorable geological formations. Deane Petro-



Reagan: a trade gift for both to swallow

loan is among the companies supposedly owning drilling rights, and Jack Gallagher, its former chairman, claims that the oil pools in or near the disputed area could easily hold a billion or more barrels of oil.

The issue of whether American ships would enjoy unfettered access to the Northwest Passage remains unclear. It was the transit by the U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker Polar Sea in 1985 that started the current fuss. At the moment, not a single Canadian

navy ship is equipped to enter northern waters, and the only existing sea surveillance technique is something called Narving. That's a fancy name for what amounts to a polite request that foreign ships using the passage radio-telephone Ottawa and let us know they're there.

It's a joke. A few years ago a Polish vessel entered the passage and we didn't know about it until the skipper sent a landing party ashore at Resolute Bay to discuss the presence. Three days of searching by Canadian air patrols never did locate his exact whereabouts—though he was kind enough to telephone at the end of his voyage. That may be etiquette but it's pitiful.

The move by Defense Minister Fernan Bédard establishing military outposts far off-limits at Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Repulse, and Kuujuaq is part of the northern buildup, as is the government's proposed \$200-million overhauls. Significantly, no military escort varies the case would be having any meaningful sovereignty. Besides, Commodore OCB Robertson, the retired commanding officer of units Labrador, our last armed icebreaker, recently told a meeting of the Maritime Defense Association of Canada that only nuclear submarines can operate usefully to enforce our sovereignty in that tough environment.

At the moment, submarines from both the United States and the Soviet Union cruise the passage at will. The Soviet navy recently introduced into operational deployment its Typhoon class of underwater boats. Once stationed at the bottom of the frozen sea, their missiles would have enough range to take our cities as far away as Victoria or San Francisco. If we don't have some effective surveillance capability of our own, the American navy will continue to patrol our northern waters, no matter what pieces of paper Reagan and Mulroney sign in Ottawa next month.

But at least we have come a long way from the dilemma that faced Barney Danson when he was minister of defense in mid-December of 1976. When a large ice floe escaped by Soviet accounts was found to be floating in Canadian waters, he was determined to assert our sovereignty but had no military right at his disposal with which to act. So he went out in a patrol plane and dropped the Komatiks a Christmas cake, wrapped in a Canadian flag.





A HERO COMES HOME

His body, which is firmly wedged in his specially designed wheelchair, sits low to the ground. His bony legs, pulled up close to his chest, are wrapped in a cotton-knit sleeping bag to prevent them from getting frostbite. With a slight rocking motion, Bob Hansen pushed the wheel-rims of the chair with a metronomic precision to the beat of some internal drummer and rolled into the home stretch of an incredible journey that has taken him and a seven-member crew through 34 countries around the world.

Rubbish: Wheeling 56 km three out of every four days, the 29-year-old athlete has pushed himself over five mountain ranges and four continents in temperatures that have ranged from subarctic to sub-tropical. He has suffered from recurring injuries, wheeled through a flood, and five wheelchair-

men rolled four times, gone through 30 pairs of gloves and had 300 flat tires. Hansen's goal, now officially close, is to wheel 40,000 km—the equivalent of the circumference of the globe—and raise \$15 million for spinal cord research, rehabilitation and wheelchair sports. On March 29, after an eight-month trek across Canada, Hansen and his entourage crossed the border into British Columbia—2,787 km and 62 days away from Vancouver's Okanagan shipping mall, where the trip begins on March 31, 1983. "It's all downhill from here," said a jubilant Mervil Hasey, media relations manager at the Man in Motion World Tour.

After B.C. Premier Bill Vander Zalm greeted him at the border, Hansen joyfully reunited with family members he has not seen since he left two years ago—including a seven-month-old niece he had never seen. Then, after spending

Saturday with his family, he and his entourage returned to the road for their final push toward home. The tour is scheduled to arrive at the Okanagan mall on May 22, where a welcome-home ceremony is planned. The following day a celebrity-studded gala is planned in his honor at B.C. Place Stadium.

Planned: The Man in Motion's homecoming will contrast vividly with his departure on March 22, 1982, when only 300 invited guests showed up to see him off. The festivities were largely spoiled by hawking shoppers and somewhat fanned by an embarrassing moment, as his crew followed Hansen out of the parking lot in their van, they drove under an overpass, failed to estimate the height of the van accurately and snagged a roof rack off the top.

Since that embarrassing beginning, Hansen's single-minded determination has polished a wheel-and-a-grinder con-

cept into a multimillion-dollar fundraising venture that has captured the imagination and support of people around the world. And just as the crowds have melted along the way, so has the Man in Motion money fund. When they started out, Hansen and his crew estimated that the money they had managed to scrape together would last them a week. "Then we'd start wishing didn't," joked crew member Timothy Frick. The tour now operates on a \$1.5-million total budget, and so far it has raised \$7.6 million toward its \$10-million goal.

Haze: The handsome athlete's powers of persuasion are so considerable that schoolchildren press notes and bills into his hands whenever he goes, governments have presented him with garlands, champagne, and corporate sponsors have cheerfully increased their donations. When Hansen added romance to

his venture by getting engaged to his physiotherapist, Amanda Reid, 25, his fringe begins to take on folk-hero proportions.

Still, in the middle of all the support and adulation, Hansen has had to deal with critics who charged that the tour was really a paid holiday, a stunt that diverted attention and funds away from other worthy causes. Hansen says that although those accusations have hurt him they have not swayed his determination.

Cold: On March 18 Hansen's day began in the cold and darkness of early morning in Flint, Alta. A gentle snow was falling outside when he received his wakeup call at 6:30 a.m. in Room 117 of the Twin Pine Motor Inn. Meanwhile, members of the team were up and carrying out their various duties. In the parking lot, crew member Michael Pampora started up the two motor homes in zero-degree weather. Pampora also prepared Hansen's first meal of the day—toast, pebberry jam and hot chocolate. At 6:15 Pampora served Hansen and his fiancée breakfast in their room. At 6:48 Hansen and Reid left the motel, got into the motor home and drove 17 km east to Hinton, to the spot where Hansen had decided the day before. At 7:30, accompanied by an entourage that included three RCMP cruisers and a truck with a flashing sign, he headed off on the harry Yellowhead Highway.

A steady snow fell as Hansen climbed the Obsid Summit—at 2435 feet the highest point on the highway through the Rockies. A crowd of 150 curious onlookers—some kids—gazed at him. After completing the first of four 20-km daily wheeling treks, Hansen stopped and climbed back into the van for a second breakfast—a bowl of Red River cereal and a glass of milk. While he ate and rested, crew member Don Alder changed the push-man on Hansen's chair from 16-inch to smaller 14-inch rims for the more level terrain ahead. Inside the van, Reid dried Hansen's wheeling boots on the dashboard heaters.

The crew rolled on for five days, in cowboy outfits, each with his or her own duties that range from doing advance work on the route to co-ordinating

fund-raising events to shopping for food and doing laundry. Hansen has exacting standards. And in his effort to maintain the sleek and efficient image of his entourage, with its state-of-the-art equipment, he cannot even bring himself to wear the lumpy his mother knit for him, said Hansen. "Glorry, Mom, this is a high-tech tour."

Bark: In the summer of 1973, Don Alder and Bob Hansen were teenage friends riding in the back of a pickup truck on the way home to Williams Lake, B.C., after a fishing trip. Suddenly, the truck veered out of control and rolled over. Alder, a gentle streamer five feet three inches and then still for another 30 metres. "I got up," said Alder, "and I saw Bob's hand come up from a pile of rubble. I dug him out, and he knew pretty well his back was broken. I tried to console him, but he knew better." The accident severed Hansen's spinal cord and left him permanently paralysed below the waist.



Hansen and Reid rolling into remarks

Goals: Hansen started thinking about wheeling around the world a year later, at 16. Meanwhile, he set his sights on another series of goals. In 1966 he graduated from high school in Williams Lake, then went on to the University of British Columbia, where he completed a degree in physical education—the first disabled person in the university's history to do so. At the same time, he was establishing his credentials as a world champion wheelchair athlete. He won national titles in wheelchair volleyball and basketball and 11 international marathons, including the Boston Marathon in 1980.

In December, 1982, he began to put his plan to wheel around the world into action. Said Hansen: "I'm very disappointed. I knew what it was I wanted to do but I had no idea how to do it." He began calling on friends for help, including Timothy Frick, a physical education teacher at Selkirk College in Castlegar who had coached Hansen in wheelchair sports since 1977. "I didn't think it was a crazy idea," said Frick. "There was never any doubt in my mind that he would be successful. I know that if anyone in the world could do it, it would be him."

On Oct. 1, 1983, the hard work began

so Frick and Hansen started shaping the tour. They appointed a band of dharmas, formed committees and set up a headquarters in downtown Vancouver. Volunteers flooded in to fix envelopes and answer phones. Meanwhile, he trained—and tried to raise funds. It was difficult. Said Hansen: "We knew it would be a tough sell." Indeed, after more than four months of trying, he had only raised about \$400,000, much of which came from the B.C. provincial government in the form of a grant. In March, 1985, just before he set off, Vancouver city council presented Hansen with a plaque and an official day in his honor. But at the end of the ceremony, the only money Hansen took with him was \$100, a personal donation from then-mayor Michael Hancock.

Obseques: Hansen's traveling team included Alder, Frick and Hansen's cousin, Lee Gibson, from Port Alberni. It was a major commitment; the three men agreed to give up their jobs and paychecks to follow Hansen for as long as it took.

Originally, Hansen and Frick decided that the tour would be a men-only affair. They both now look back at that bold claim with very humor. Indeed, if it was not for the tireless work of two women who ended up on the tour, Hansen's journey would have been a great deal more difficult. One is tour manager Nancy Thompson, a 29-year-old Vancouver sports consultant. The other is Reid, whose Hansen met in April, 1984, when she was assigned as his physiotherapist at Vancouver's G.P. Strong Rehabilitation Centre. Hansen began to bloom then, two weeks into the tour. Hansen's first physical response to his warts and shingles and decided he needed Reid's full-time help. Said Reid: "We cheered for Jay when she said she would quit her job in Vancouver and come on board."

In July, 1985, the team was in Raleigh, N.C., and members of the team had a day off. Hansen borrowed some money from the tour float fund, then asked crew member Michael Reid, Amanda's brother, if he would drive him to a shopping trip. Reid said that he would, but Hansen wanted to tell him why he wanted to go. Finally, when they arrived at a jewelry store, he told Reid that he was going to pick out an engagement ring for Amanda and wanted his opinion. A gold band with a single raised diamond centered under the center of the diamond's eight facets caught Hansen's eye and, said Reid, "we bought it in about 30 minutes."

Amanda, a fit and attractive brunette with a quick wit, said that the two kept their relationship a secret because she didn't want people to think she was on a romantic tour. "Add-



Hansen on China's Great Wall. Near four continents, five mountain ranges and a float.

Hansen: "We didn't want the tour to turn into a Chuck and David show. We also agreed at the very beginning that if it came to push or shove between the goals of the tour and our relationship, the relationship would go."

Rigors: The relationship survived—but it was occasionally strained. Far Reid and other members of the crew, there were times when the rigors of the tour seemed to stretch them all beyond their physical and emotional limits. One of the worst times was during the four months the tour spent in Europe in 1985. Hansen was largely ignored as he wheeled through western Europe, and the crew often worked 20-hour days doing their variety of chores to keep the show on the road. Said Hansen: "At the beginning it was really hard to get the message out. I didn't expect marching bands and people lining the streets, but I didn't imagine we would be ignored."

Hansen's troubles increased in France. In July, when he was pushing himself to 110 km a day on six hours sleep, he suffered from carbon monoxide poisoning because of a defective exhaust pipe on the van that drove ahead of him. In Greece in December, the crew had to bundle him into a blanket and carry him from his hotel to a hospital when he became suddenly ill and said that he thought the paralysis was creeping higher in his body. In China last April, Hansen faced a once-in-

lifetime challenge when officials gave tour members permission to climb the Great Wall. Said Michael Reid: "It was one of the hardest things I've ever seen. Rick did. The wall is so steep that he had to use every curve of strength to push the wheels forward and then catch them from behind so he didn't fall back. But he wouldn't give up."

Wit: However, there were lighter moments. In New Zealand in December, 1985, Hansen and his crew landed on sunny beaches and chartered a fishing boat for a day's excursion. And during the United States portion of the tour last July, Hansen, who has an avid interest in flying and hopes to follow unemployed referee Steve Pato's example and get his pilot's license, enjoyed a screening of the hit movie about fighter pilots, *Top Gun*.

On Aug. 26, 1986, Hansen and his entourage reached Cape Spear, N.S. From there they launched the Canadian portion of the tour, where Hansen was to trace the steps of the men he was inspired by—Husky Fox and Steve Pato, the one-legged runner who between them raised \$75 million for cancer research on their respective tours. In 1988 and 1989 cross-Canada marathons. Perhaps the greatest preparation was in planning that trek. It included designing a special four-wheel-drive wheelchair for icy conditions and special clacking for sub-zero temperatures that Hansen was expected to face. But

he was lucky he did not encounter the frigid winter he had anticipated, and much of the equipment—including the wheelchair—was not necessary.

Range: The Canadian portion of the tour also provided an opportune moment to get his message across to the public. A large part of Hansen's campaign is his desire to create an aware-

ness of the need on the part of the disabled for access to buildings and rooms. Last October at a high school event outside Fort Rivière, Que., that message came through loud and clear. Crew member Brian Corning went to the school to see if the preparations were going well. Corning looked at the stage where Hansen was supposed

to speak and noticed that there was no ramp up to it. He asked the principal about it and was told, "Don't worry. Four members of the football team will lift him onto the stage." Corning said that was responsible and threatened to raise the event. If a ramp were not quickly provided. Eventually Corning and the principal salvaged the risk by taking a door off its hinges and using that as a ramp.

As Hansen headed west, wheezing through small town after another, the excitement continued to build. When he reached Ottawa on Oct. 26, he received a hero's welcome: thousands of people were massed on Parli-



Betwixt Jasper and Hinton artfully close to his 40,075-km goal

ment Hill to greet him. And when Prime Minister Brian Mulroney handed him a government cheque for \$1 million, it was, Hansen said, one of his most thrilling moments.

Luck stayed with him as he wheeled through the Prairies, making good time because of the unseasonably warm weather. And on March 18, the day before he crossed the B.C. border, Hansen and crew arrived on schedule in Jasper, Alta., to a typically enthusiastic reception. At a Rick Hansen Night in the local hockey arena, nearly 1,500 children and adults turned out and cheered wildly as he received a cheque for \$17,800, money raised through a number of local community events. Said Bert Robinson, 67, a resident of Jasper for 31 years: "In my entire life I've never seen a spectacle like this."

Following his triumphant finish, one of Hansen's main priorities will be to look himself away with Vancouver Province sports columnist Jim Taylor, who is helping him write his autobiography. When Hansen answered in October that he and Amanda were engaged to be married, Taylor phoned him and asked to speak to Amanda. When Amanda came on the line, Taylor said to her: "There will be no quick marriage. Remember the contract for the first six weeks. His duty belongs to me."

Admission: With that in mind, Hansen and Reid have set their wedding date for Oct. 16. Both say that they would like to have children, but they disagree about the number. He wants two, she wants two. After their honeymoon, Hansen plans to return to competitive athletics and training. He has been pressing to have wheelchair events incorporated at the Olympics—and if the International Olympic Committee accepts the wheelchair marathon as a sport, he will probably attempt to compete in the 1992 Olympics. He is also considering coaching, and admires have mentioned politics as a long-term possible career for the athletic athlete.

As he headed home, Hansen made it clear that that he does not intend to bank in the adulation that will inevitably surround him. When he heard that organizers of the May 25 gala hope to attract such stars as David Foster, Anne Murray and Gordon Lightfoot, Hansen said that he did not want the celebration to be too glibly given. To give another opportunity to spread his message, he requested that disabled people be an integral part of the show. Said Hansen: "The tour will end the way it began—with the same ideas."

—JANE PERARA in Jasper

PRESSURE TO FIND A CURE

Jocelyn Lovell was Canada's best bandleader before a dump truck ran over him and crushed his spine while he was riding near his Toronto-area home in 1963. His agonizing adjustment to life as a quadriplegic—paralyzed below the neck but with limited use of his upper arms—reached a low point last year when he and his wife, former Olympic speed skater Rylvia Burke, separated. Lovell has accepted the crushing of his marriage, but he refuses to become what he calls "a good cripple." Although he copes heroically—living alone in a specially designed house in Port Credit, Ont.—he calls his wheelchair confinement "boiling death" and angrily refuses to accept his fate. He considers Rick Hansen's optimistic message—that despite their limitations disabled people have amazing potential—to be a cruel hoax. Instead, Lovell clings to a more rational hope that some day he will be cured. Asked Lovell: "Is it a world full of professional cripples we want or to get rid of this hideous affliction?"

MILITANT Rick men were exceptional athletes, both have defied their paralysis and become articulate spokesmen for the disabled there is a uneasy symmetry to the lives of Jocelyn Lovell and Rick Hansen. But unlike Hansen, Lovell is not a team player, he never was. And his message, which reflects a growing division among disabled groups, is disconcerting rather than uplifting. Lovell speaks for a small, militant movement that is in denial of any work—including Hansen's—that they say is devoted to "making do in wheelchairs." Lovell says that he believes that such efforts divert funds for research away from the ultimate goal of developing a cure for spinal cord injuries. Declared Lovell: "I don't want to make the whole world wheelchair-sensibile. That is not the answer. When will people wake up and spend one per cent of the money they've spent on all that crap on cure research instead?"

That fierce hope has placed a tremendous burden on the shoulders of a few researchers. Indeed, there are only about six laboratories in Canada investigating spinal cord regeneration. But according to Anne Forrester, a neurosciences professor at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont., an "explosion of knowledge" in neuroscience indicates that a cure for severe spinal injuries may indeed be possible. For-



Fiercely militant Lovell: "Is it a world full of professional cripples we want?"

rester said that she is cautious about making predictions because they produce "heartbreaking letters from people we can't help at the moment." But she added: "The hope is valid...there is so much happening now. And the more hope there is, the better the climate will be for breakthroughs to happen."

Until recently, most neurologists said that damage to nerve fibers in the central nervous system, which comprises the brain and spinal cord, was irreversible. But recent research has discovered that axons, or nerve fibers in the spinal cord and brain, can grow. Indeed, Forrester has evidence that severed nerve fi-

bers can grow around a cut in an adult rat's brain—and she is now trying to discover whether they can also reconnect on the other side. Said Forrester: "They always seem to find the right pathway. For an adult brain, that is amazing."

Vigors: By demonstrating the unexpected vigor of spontaneous regeneration in the central nervous system, Forrester said that she hopes to spur new research. One established approach, pioneered by Dr. Alberto Aguayo at the Montreal General Hospital, is to graft a segment of nerve from the leg of a rat to replace a surgically removed section of the animal's spinal

cord. Aguayo and his colleagues reported that, in such circumstances, previously inactive spinal axons on either side of the graft grew through it, bridging gaps of more than an inch. But the researchers are still trying to find out why the new fibers stopped growing and failed to reconnect together when they had closed the gap.

Aguayo's work has set off a search for biochemical factors that may be inhibiting regeneration in the central nervous system. At the same time, others have found that electrical impulses stimulate regeneration. A team led by Dr. Charles Diao, chief of neurosurgery at Toronto's Western Hospital, has developed tiny devices similar to heart pacemakers to create electrical fields across gaps in the severed spinal cords of rats. They have found that implanting one electrode on either side of the injury can stimulate the growth of spinal fibers across the injury site. But as yet, the researchers do not know whether the new fibers actually reconnect the severed cord.

Quick: Despite such promising developments, research devoted to the regeneration of severed spinal cord nerves is still in a preliminary state. By contrast, work on quick treatments designed to maximize the long-term effects of spinal injuries is more advanced. Devices now know that in most spinal cord injuries, the nerves

are crushed, not severed, and that the outer layers of the spinal cord remain alive for as long as eight hours after the initial injury. According to Dr. Michael Fehlings of Toronto, an impaired blood flow to the nerves in the first few hours after an accident causes most of the damage in spinal cord injuries.

Fehlings is a member of the Western Hospital team that is currently testing a promising treatment designed to re-join injured nerves by using drugs that dilate vessels and thin the blood, making it flow more easily. Until recently the team had been unable to reestablish improved blood flow and normal nerve function. But its development of a machine that can monitor nerve function—

in itself "a significant advance," according to Fehlings—has allowed the drugs to do in fact, reverse severely damaged nerves. A definitive study of the technique is now in progress, but meanwhile the researchers are hopeful. Declared Fehlings: "Even saving a few of those nerve cells could be very important."



Fehlings: valid hope but slow finish

tant. Only 10 per cent of spinal nerves are needed for a person to walk."

Fehlings described spinal cord research as "one of the most exciting areas of neuroscience." Still, researchers in the field say that they desperately need more money to continue. Said Fehlings: "In Canada we have some of the foremost neuroscientists in the world right over our nose, and we have some of the worst funding in the world. It's a joke." According to Fehlings, total federal funding for basic spinal cord research amounted to only \$800,000 last year. But 50,000 people suffer disabling spinal injuries in the United States and

Canada each year, and each of those people will require at least \$15 million worth of rehabilitation and care during his lifetime.

Heck: Fehlings acknowledges that a grant from the Max in Motion World Trust trust fund would be "a major shot in the arm" for his research. But Lovell and the 5,000 members of the Max-in-Motion-based Spinal Cord Society (1976) opposed concern that only a small fraction of the Hansen trust may be used to fund research toward a cure—with most of the money spent on rehabilitation and wheelchair sports. Declared his president Charles E. Carson: "I am sorry to sound radical and harsh, but things like this do an awful lot of damage to the cause in terms of the kind of attitudes they reinforce."

But Max in Motion officials insist that such criticisms are misguided. The rules of the trust stipulate that only interest from the revenues produced by the fund—as much as \$800,000 annually if Hansen meets his goal of raising \$20 million—will be disbursed every year. Hansen set out guidelines before he left Vancouver two years ago, calling for half the money generated to be spent on research and the remainder marked for rehabilitation and awareness programs. Still, Max in Motion accounts supervisor Edith Blaine acknowledged that detailed plans for the spending are now "a little nebulous." The reason Hansen wants to appoint a scientific advisory committee to decide how to spend the money. Meanwhile, Stephen Little, the Toronto-based managing director of the Canadian Paraplegic Association, dismissed such criticisms as "overstated" and stressed that his organization endorsed the Max in Motion trust. Said Little: "There are a lot of people out there in the disabled community who are very happy with what is happening. Why not let them say that?"

Hopes: For Lovell, the answer is simple and rooted in a mixture of skepticism, hope and rage. Said Lovell: "I sit here with 99 per cent of my body dead and I'm supposed to be happy? To have some guy run it down my throat that I should reverse the ongoing potential of being crippled when I'm 50 per cent paralyzed—I don't like it. And nobody is going to tell me that I should like it—or accept it." But Lovell insists that he is not bitter. He said that he will do anything, "even guess Rick Hansen's next move," to ensure that the research would likely speed that event—and reconcile the supporters and opponents of Hansen's mission. Added Lovell: "I feel like I'm out on a lonely limb—but I'm not seeing it."

—JOHN BARBER WITH ADRIENNE YIP IN PORT CREDIT

DAILY OBSTACLES OF THE DISABLED

Last year Theresa Burke-Gaffney, a 33-year-old quadriplegic, volunteered to work as a receptionist at the Man in Motion headquarters in Vancouver. And when town officials received a provincial grant to hire a full-time receptionist, they asked Burke-Gaffney to take the job. But at first, Burke-Gaffney rejected the offer—because there were no washrooms at the office building. Still, her plight prompted the building's owner, Toronto-based Campese Corp., to renovate a washroom in the office tower's lower-level shopping mall. The company is making other washrooms accessible to the disabled, but the hastily constructed facilities 21 stories below her work station have allowed Burke-Gaffney to keep her job.

Access: According to spokesmen for the handicapped, the obstacles that the disabled must surmount in order to lead a relatively normal life. Since the 1970s, when such organizations as the Canadian Paraplegic Association (CPA) began campaigning for full equality—including access to jobs, transportation and buildings—disabled people have made impressive gains. Now there are specially equipped buses to transport the handicapped around in cities across Canada, and many communities have installed access ramps for wheelchairs in sidewalk curbs.

Despite those advances, spokesmen for the handicapped—about five per cent of the population—say that they are still not fully integrated into Canadian society. Declared Kevin Lamourque, a paraplegic federal civil servant in Ottawa: "The elevator staff has been deaf. Now we've got the tough climbing in the trenches."

To that end, Laurie Benchell of Winnipeg, the national co-ordinator of the Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped, wants Ottawa to strengthen the 1986 En-

ployment Equity Act. That law requires companies under federal regulation—including Crown corporations with 100 or more employees—to produce plans for the hiring and promotion of four target groups: the disabled, women, native peoples and visible minorities. But Benchell de-



Creeview resident Heather Lawrence: problems with transportation, employment attitudes

scribes the law as toothless because it does not contain provisions to force companies to meet these goals.

Indeed, Shain McCormick, a member of the Halifax-based League for Equal Opportunities, a Nova Scotia organization championing rights for the disabled, argues that many corporations will contribute handsomely to charities for disabled people, but balk at hiring them. Declared McCormick: "Most disabled people who are working are working in government or government-related organizations." But most are not working at all. In Saunders of Edmonton's Employment Services for the Physically Disabled said that last year she was able to find work for only 41 of the 147 people who applied for work. Said Linda Wallbaum, 39, a disabled law graduate who is seeking an articling posi-

tion in Vancouver: "With so many young, healthy people on the market, the unpleasant question is 'Why should I hire someone who is disabled?'"

Much remains to be done in another area—housing—but handicapped Canadians are no longer confined to hospital wards and senior citizens' complexes. And in Vancouver, six severely handicapped men have demonstrated that the disabled can achieve a considerable degree of independence. Through their efforts, and the help of such groups as the CPA, they now share a specially designed residence with six other residents in the city's fashionable False Creek district. It includes such amenities as a \$4,000 intercom system and a bathtub equipped with a hydraulic lift. Declared Norman Shaw, CPA di-

rector of rehabilitation services: "Their setup costs weren't that much and their day-to-day costs, which came to about \$150 a day each, are no different from what they would require in a hospital." Added resident, Bob Dunfield: "We're encouraging others to get out of extended care as we did—it has worked so well."

Repetals: With these examples—and the successes created by Rick Hansen's Man in Motion tour—many handicapped people say they are more hopeful than ever that they will be able to participate fully in Canadian society. Said Lamourque: "Don't look at Rick when he wheels by. Look at the crowd, look at the kids in wheelchairs, look at the inspiration on their faces. That's what matters."

—JOHN BARRER with correspondent reports

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SETBACKS ALONG THE WAY

On a windblown stretch of highway outside Birmingham, England, last week, a one-legged Canadian runner was doing what, to him, comes naturally: raising money for cancer research. In Venice, B.C., Steve Poyzo is a folk hero—a high-spirited dreamer who overcame adversity by completing a 13-month cross-Canada marathon that generated more than \$16 million in contributions. Along the way, Poyzo's drive and determination transformed the shy, sometimes awkward 39-year-old into a Canadian celebrity. Now B.C., Poyzo is trying to repeat his fund-raising effort by running a again, 1,600-km course from Edinburgh to Trafalgar Square in London. But, although that route—which takes the form of the letter "C" for cancer—is much shorter, in some ways it poses greater challenges than his cross-Canada passage. Declared Poyzo: "Over here, people have never heard of me before. Still, the British people are supporting us as much as they can."

Weekend: In any event, Poyzo is well short of the financial goal he set before beginning the run on Oct. 3. At that time he announced that he hoped to generate at least \$2 million for the London-based Cancer Research Campaign (CRC), one of four major British charitable organizations that raise money for cancer research. And noted: Now Poyzo is past the halfway mark and, according to his own estimate, he has raised about \$100,000. Indeed, a CBC spokesman in London predicted that the run would not produce more than \$200,000 in donations. Declared David Price: "Unfortunately, Steve seems to have got hooked on the huge amount of money he raised in Canada. We have always thought that a prediction of \$2 million was a bit farfetched."

To some extent, Poyzo's efforts have been hindered by his failure to attract widespread British media coverage. During the week he began his quest,

Poyzo was interviewed on both of the country's national morning TV current-affairs programs, BBC's *Breakfast Time* and Independent Television's *TV AM*. Articles about the charity marathon also appeared in several of Britain's

Venue only one week before his father, Steve Sr., died of lung cancer. Indeed, the past year has been a difficult one for the Poyzo family. In addition to suffering through her husband's illness and death, Anna Poyzo fell behind in her \$1,700-per-month mortgage payments and was forced to sell the family's home and its Poyzo Home restaurant in February. But on Feb. 14 Poyzo resumed the run—which he dedicated to his father—at the Scottish border and predicted that he would reach London on May 4. Said Layton: "We understand his reasons but the fact is that nothing is ever quite as good the second time around."

Grudging: In addition, the CBC's Price noted that Poyzo had followed a well-trodden path when he agreed to run another marathon in aid of medical research. Declared Price: "All sorts of people have journeyed from one end of Britain to the other—some by wheelchair, some running backwards, some running blind in Canada. Steve was used to five-star treatment and public adulation. It takes some adjustment to go from being a central figure to just being one of many people who are working hard for charity."

Still, Poyzo said that he does not regret setting out on the venture. For one thing, support is close at hand: because his father, 30-year-old Calgary family carpenter Wendy Reader, is part of his five-member ensemble. (The couple is planning a June wedding.) And despite a grueling schedule—he is on the road about six hours a day, six days a week—and a trailside of donations averaging about \$3,000 a day, the 140-lb runner says that he remains optimistic. Added Poyzo: "Even if I do raise only \$200,000, I won't be disappointed. After all, not too many people can raise that much money to help children in hospital and, hopefully, find a cure for cancer."

—BOB LAYTON with JILL HARRISON in Venice



Poyzo with Reader in Britain: optimism despite adversity



Canadian crew: Bill Mills, Ronald Evans, Stephen, Martin McManus, French, Ron, Wayne, and comedian Charles Gledhill take

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- CHUCK:** After fifteen years of touring, we finally figured out why we're always cold.
GENE: Winter is the constant season... all over the world.
FRED: That's why our manager makes us follow the snows.
RON: And the moonshine.
MARTY: You mean the Far East, don't you Ron?
CHUCK: We fly all over the U.S. and Europe too!
FRED: Don't forget Canada.
GENE: Who can forget Canada?
BRASS: (SINGING IN UNISON) Oh, Canada.
CHUCK: Every time we tour, we rack up miles with AeroPlan.
MARTY: So we keep playing concerts and let the miles accumulate.
FRED: Why don't we fly to Jamaica and catch some sun?
RON: Oh mean. Big de Blegue rocks.
GENE: And leave our manager behind?
BRASS: (IN UNISON) AeroPlan: We love it!



AIR CANADA



Declan of the American Empire sweeping this year's Genie Awards with co-winners, Anne and Gabriel. All about our



When a Quebec contingent of 25 movie actors and film-makers boarded Air Canada Flight 406 in Montreal for Toronto and the 1987 Genie Awards, their pilot made a special announcement: In view of their good luck in both official languages, let's thus a decade ago the chance of a pilot recognizing his film industry passengers would have been slim, at best. Then, Canadian films were highly prized, especially by the National Film Board, documentaries and Quebec feature films that English-speaking viewers rarely see, if indeed they had even heard of them. And the award nights usually became parties for few people would see because Canadian-produced movies received poor distribution in theatres across the country.

But at the 1987 Genies there was no sign of the Canadian film industry's dowdy beginnings. At a cocktail party on the 30th floor of a downtown Toronto hotel, guests clad in black tie or sequined gowns sipped champagne, nibbled crab and

talked confidently about the movies, stars and film-makers nominated for that evening's awards ceremony. Canadians were able to share in the March 18 celebration through the CBC-TV broadcast of the two-hour-and-28-minute awards show with actress Helen Shaw, two-time Genie winner Linda Scott and TV soap opera star Anne La Caze sharing hosting duties. Actors Christopher Plummer, Jennifer O'Leary, Nancy Mirra, Al Waxman and Margot Kidder made cameo appearances.

For the movie-industry insiders and hangers-on who congregated on the Metro

Toronto Convention Centre for the gala, the occasion was a time to look in what movie critics throughout the world are calling the maturing of the Canadian movie industry. The prime example of the coming-of-age is the international success of Quebec director Denys Arcand's Oscar-nominated sex comedy, *Decline of the American Empire*, which captured critics' attention. Not only is the film a hit with English Canadian viewers, but it has been shown and acclaimed in 32 countries, growing more than \$10 million. Now a major Hollywood studio, Paramount Pictures Corp., is preparing an American remake. Declared the film's coproducer, René Malo: "Decline is a turning point." Added Arcand, as he relaxed at a last luncheon after picking up two Genies: "Not bad for something that started out as an experimental film for the National Film Board."

For the moment he arrived in Toronto for the Genie Awards, Quebec movie director Régis, Arcand was the toast of the town. And Arcand, whose sophisticated French-language sex comedy, *Decline of the American Empire*,

collected eight Genie awards, two of which—for best director and for best original screenplay—went to him personally, returned the compliment. After receiving the screenplay prize, he thanked the city of Toronto and its film circles for supporting *Decline* from the start. "I first knew the film would do better than a two-week run when I saw the enthusiasm of the Toronto critics at Cannes last spring," he had told *Macleans* earlier, "and then the response from filmmakers at the Toronto Festival of Festivals last fall was so warm, so unbelievable." Among *Decline*'s six other Genies were best supporting actor, won by his younger brother, Gabriel, and best supporting actress, Linda Scott. And if there had been a prize for most popular person at awards night, the 45-year-old Arcand would have won that too. Well-known around of him during two days of pre-award dinners and cocktail parties, while *Decline* cast members sowed about his writing and directing talents. Said René Girard, nominated for best actor for his role as a philandering husband: "The characters were intelligent people, which is unusual in movie scripts. Sometimes you have people who are so articulate."

Yves Jomphe, nominated for best supporting actor for playing a homosexual in the movie, lauded Arcand's directorial acumen. Said Jacques "Dénys" is as cool as ice-cream. He has such confidence in what he is doing. He is great with actors because he keeps all the screenplay in his head. He is the film to himself." Added *Decline* coproducer Roger Frappier: "Dénys made no compromise in the writing, the shooting or the editing. Like the film of Woody Allen or Ingmar Bergman, it's a film totally without compromise."

In *Decline*, the comic, frank and often darkly cynical discussion of their sex lives by the characters sets the movie apart from other movies concerned with sex. According to René Malo, the movie's other coproducer, viewers are not neutral about *Decline*. Said Malo: "For some people, it's a very hot comedy. For others, it's the saddest film they've seen in their lives—it's life, and a lot of people don't want to accept life like it is." Talking to reporters backstage at the awards, Frappier de-

fended the frank talk about sex that some people say they have found offensive. "Quebecers always talk about sex at the dinner table," Frappier explained. "Dénys says that he has never been to a dinner party where people don't talk about sex for at least 20 minutes." Still, for all its open discussion of the sexual adventures of its characters, Arcand said that *Decline* may be "a period piece." He added, "One American critic suggested to me that the movie will be considered as the last pre-sex film—and the end of an era."

For a director whose movie dominated the award night, Arcand—a 35-year veteran of the Quebec film industry—remained characteristically modest, often displaying a dry sense of humor. When actress Margot Kidder presented him with a \$5,000 cheque and said, "I'm not sure you need this, given the success of your film," Arcand replied, "Do you want to see my bank account?" And amid predictions from international film critics that *Decline* will win the Oscar for best foreign-language film on March 30, Arcand said, "I was honored when I met a very old man in Los Angeles recently. It was Julius Epstein, who wrote the screenplay for *Caribbees* and he told me I would write in 10 years, that's enough. Now I can retire."

Newfoundland-born and recently during a 25-year career as an actor, writer and director, still, most Canadians know him as an actor who brings passionate conviction to his roles—and on *Genie* night he was rewarded for doing just that. Al Waxman, present was nominated as best writer for *Joe and the Muses* screenplay, it was present the actor who collected an award. The choice of present as best actor in a leading role for his portrayal of John, a

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Nancy Mirra, a mad housewife and a husband mixer.

Newfoundland miner who is stubbornly attached to his outcrop birthplace, received one of the warmest receptions of the evening. For his part, present said: "We offered this role to a great many actors, but they were all too old, too young, or too rich, or too dead. We were running out of time, so I had to play it."

Amazed stage actress Mirra, Henry has appeared in only two feature films, but each time she has won a Genie award for best actress in a leading role. Her first Genie was for her performance in the 1983 movie *The Worn*, based on a novel by Timothy Findley. The second is for her compelling portrayal of Rita in *Dancing on the Edge*, a role Henry describes as "the kind that comes along once in a lifetime." In the psychologically gripping movie based on an acclaimed novel by Leonard, Ont., writer John Barfoot, Henry plays a compulsive housewife who kills her husband in a moment of mindless rage. Henry, 45, said that making *Dancing* in the dark proved revealing for the woman on the set. "Secretly, away from the men on the shoot, we began to discuss our own drive to achieve perfection in relationships by trying to make ourselves perfect," she said. "We all could identify with my character, a woman who lives entirely through someone else—and we were all women with careers."

—YVONNE ORR with BRIAN D. JOHNSON and DAVID BROWN in Toronto



Shirley, LeGrand making in the support of Canada's movies.



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The Broncos bus after the accident, on the ice against Regina's Pats (right): 'You never know what will happen tomorrow'

SPORTS

Of tragedy and triumph

From the darkness of the parking lot filled with pickup trucks and mud-spattered cars, they move through the glass doors, bag red-faced men in heavy boots, baseball caps and burning jackets, their soccerballs scuttling toward the east of the south Saskatchewan plains. Jostling and blinking in the bright fluorescent light of the Swift Current Centennial Civic Centre, they shuffle into the rink and cluster onto the benches, blue and yellow leather seats. The visiting Regina Pats come up the ramp from the dressing rooms and onto the ice to a chorus of loud boos.

Next up the ramp—greeted by thunderous cheers—are the Swift Current Broncos. If they win the game—and the Calgary Wranglers lose to the Blades in Saskatoon—the Broncos will make it to the Western Hockey League playoffs. But the Broncos have lost eight of nine games against Regina this season. The sound stands suddenly wide. Beverly Switzer, the 36-year-old music teacher at O.B. Irwin junior high, sings O Canada. The boards around the rink carry

signs advertising Bix Red Equipment Ltd., Bert Legault's Esso station, Trud Entertainment and the Wheatland Mall. A stadium light signals the opening face-off. It is exactly 75 days since the nightmare.

Around mid-morning last Dec. 30 in southwestern Saskatchewan, the temperature rises above freezing. It begins to rain, and the snow that had fallen during the night begins to slush. The wind now gusts to 30 miles per hour. At 2:13 p.m., Dave Archibald posted the 45-passenger Western Pacer bus at the dressing-room entrance to the Swift Current Centennial Civic Centre. The Broncos' power-hockey team, sound lost in the Western Hockey League's eight-team eastern division, stung their equipment into the luggage bags. Jostling each other good-naturedly, checking magazines, soft-drink cans, food and spare clothing, they climbed into the bus for the 250 km trip to Regina and a game against the Pats. Archibald, a 33-year-old heavy-duty mechanic for an oil-services company and one of the team's

three volunteer drivers, wheeled the big diesel bus north on Route 1 and east on the shock-covered Trans-Canada Highway. About a mile out of town there is a gentle curving curve to the right, then a bridge, then a descending curve to the left. Coming down the curve off the bridge at more than 30 km an hour, while the players read or talked about Christmas, the bus began to slide sideways and Archibald lost control.

First period: noise muzzling, hair-bent helmet masks plastered to foreheads by sweat. Swift Current and Regina are in a brutish, scoreless tie. The crowd of 3,650 near steps yelling, gawking, cheering. Whenever play stops, music blares from the public-address system. At 1:00 Broncos left-winger Todd Switzer drives a penalty. He argues the call and gets a misconduct. "Hey, not," a voice yells and the din, "you come on the Pats' bench!" The public-address system plays *Home, Nagle*, an Israeli folk-song, and clapping fans take up the rhythm. *Home, Nagle* means "let us rejoice." At 2:13 left-winger Po-



ler Sobieralski takes a pass near the goal crease and tips the puck in. The Broncos are ahead 1-0 and the roaring fans are on their feet.

Before Doug Gunn, standing by the Pats' goal, accidentally falls down. The crowd cheers again. Less than four minutes later, Joe Sakic makes it 2-0 for Swift Current. The crowd is jubilant. A woman in a fur coat jumps up and down, screaming the rubber balls on a base. At 2:54 a Regina player grabs the puck at the face-off and slides it past Broncos goalie Pat Nagle. "He wasn't ready for that," mutters Charlie Kennedy, a farmer who makes the 160-km round trip from Hodgeville to Swift Current for every game. "Not know what they say about farmers," says Charlie. "They're only burying those two feet deep so they can still get their hands out."

"Hold on!" yelled David Archibald. The bus, buffeted by the wind, slowed to a wobble. He hit a roundoff sign and both windshield wipers shattered. The broken glass sprayed Joe Sakic and teammate Sheldon Kennedy, who were sitting in the front seats on the right side. Still traveling at more than 60 km an hour, the bus drifted sideways toward the ditch. Then the big front wheels crashed into the embankment of an intersecting side road. The impact lifted the 15-ton vehicle, and it fell through the air across the side road. Players were flung out of their seats and Archibald was pitched through the hole where the windshield had been. He grabbed the windshield

pillar and hung on. The bus landed on its right rear corner to the ditch beyond, rolled onto its right side, smashing up all the passenger windows, and shoving another nine meters. In the shrouded interior, 41-year-old coach and general manager Graham James, groggy from a blow on the head, his arm pinned between a seat-back and a window frame, called it everyone's own night. Everyone was out all right.

Second period: only 26 seconds after the puck is dropped, the Pats, on the power play, tie the game at 2-2. The drivers from a tiny town of Regina fans are overwhelmed by the groans "Hodgeville," says Charlie Kennedy, "has a population of 300, and they all seem to be here."

Hodgeville races for Swift Current. High drama at 7:32 when the Broncos are awarded a penalty shot. Joe Sakic takes the puck, speeds toward the net, veers to his right and fires at the corner. But Regina goalie Bob McLain is not fooled and deflects the puck. Sakic is rebounded 30 seconds later when his shot bounces off the glass behind the goal, and Sobieralski whacks the puck into the net. The goal gives the Broncos a 3-2 lead. The rating song of the U.S. 7th Cavalry

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Most running from a cut on the back of his head, team captain Kurt Luckien half-courted club public relations director John Foster, wearing in jeans from a quarantined classroom, through the camp to ambulance frame. Then Luckien cranked back inside to help his mates. On the lightning, passing motorists stopped their cars and ran back to the service. Inside the overturned bus, Broncos players inspired to their feet, standing each other's aches. Just crumpling broken glass, a group of them swarmed onto the seat first dropped Graham James's arm. "Everybody seemed to be moving around," Tim Tadulis later recalls.

Tadulis himself had been thrown violently across the aisle and had landed on Steve Sobieralski. "Then," Tadulis said, "I looked back behind me and I couldn't see anybody except for an arm underneath the bus. It was still slightly moving, and I started getting to get everybody out." Sheldon Kennedy left the bus through the windshield opening and shuffled around to the back. The bodies of Scott Kravitz, 25, and Trevor Kravitz, 26, lay side by side on the grass where they had been dropped, apparently by someone fearing a fire. The body

Coach James, driver



of *Breast Feeding*, 16, has been the hit. Chris Montplaisir, 19, has been daily journal by the bus, raised his arm and ended, "Huh!" Then the area fell. An off-duty Mountie asked Dave Archibald if he had a pack. Moments later he said he would not need it. Doug Levens, 27, a substitute trainer making his first trip with the team, tried mouth-to-mouth resuscitation on Kruger and Kruger until he collapsed from the pain of a broken pelvis. The ambulance came. Five players were dead. In the rain, Graham James broke down and wept.

Third period at 4:40 a. Brexco and a Pat drew penalties for tugging at the boards. The risk announcer says that, in Saskatoon, the Blades and Calgary's Wranglers are tied 3-3, and the Bruins in the crowd cheer a goal. At 15:30 Regina ties the score 4-4. A minute and a half later, the puck is dumped into the Regina end. Bob McKeown, out of position in the Pat's goal, and Brexco winger Todd Stewart race for it. Stewart gets there first, shoots, hits the post post rebound into the corner.

Fighting off a Regina player, Stewart whistles and passes back in front of the net. Tim Tisdale, speeding up the middle, tips the puck past McKeown, and the Bruins go ahead 5-4. The arena erupts with cheers. There is 2:33 left when Swift Current defenseman Sam Harbers is penalized for reaching, and there are anguished screams from the stands. The Bruins power play, the best in the division, scores the Swift Current net. Brexco chase the puck. The Pat's are back in the Brexco side puck corners into the corners, three body checks and block shots by sprawling as the ice.



The Brexco carrying Brent Hull's coffin at the funeral for the brothers

With 55 seconds remaining, the Pat's pull their goalie and send out five forwards. The battle rages, but the Pat's cannot score. With 13 seconds remaining, the penalty is over and Pat's are back on the ice. Then, with five seconds

"Abide with me, fast falls the evefall.

"The darkness deepens, Lord, with me abide when helpers fail, and comforts flee,

"Help of the beloved, oh abide with me.

The Brexco announced that player numbers 8 (Kruger), 9 (Kruger), 11 (Hull) and 22 (Montplaisir) would be permanently retired. They also said that they were establishing a memorial fund to help pay for the education of their players. Most have part-time jobs to supplement the \$200 a month they earn playing hockey and travelling about 25,000 km a season by bus in pursuit of their dream, making it to the National Hockey League. At mid-March private and corporate donations had pushed the fund to \$100,000.

On Jan. 9 the surviving Brexco returned from mourning and gathered at



Chris Montplaisir (left); Trent Kruger (center); Scott Kruger (right)

each left, there is a face-off to one side of the Swift Current goal. The drop is not close as they do it again. The Brexco chase the puck "Five, four, three, two," chants the crowd. The clock runs out. There is pandemonium as players shower down on the ice. Order restored, there is a brief but poignant postgame ceremony. The Swift

Current Brexco and a group of supporters donate a cheque for \$2,500 to the fund established for Regina center Brent Hull, who crashed headfirst into the boards during a game against Moose Jaw on March 1 and is paralyzed for life.

On Sunday, Jan. 1, at 1 p.m. a memorial service was held at the civic centre for Trent Kruger, Scott Kruger, Wayne Montplaisir and Brent Hull. It drew nearly 4,500 people, a quarter of Swift Current's population. Rev. Roy Winkler and Rev. Alford Boardman read from the Bible and led in prayer. Mayor Len Stein spoke, as did Graham James, John Dittmer, president of the Brexco hockey club, and Ed Chalmers, president of the Western Hockey League. Organist Keith Migashiro played and the people sang.



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the crime centre for the 170-len trip to Moose Jaw to play the Warriors. "We debated asking Moose Jaw to play that game in Swift Current," says Graham Jones, "but we thought the best thing to do was get back on the bus and go do it." For that trip, they rode in a bus—some coach donated by P.A. Northern Bus Lines. Remember Jones. "It was almost like an airplane, with individual overheads and jet showers for the air." The bus headed north on Route 4, then east on the Trans-Canada Highway as they passed the side road and the ditch, all heads turned, eyes fixed on the group in the centre. No one said a word.

Postgame Saskatoon has beaten Calgary 3-2, and the Warriors, against the odds, have made it to the playoffs. There are broad grins in the Broncos office just inside the crime centre doors. On the wall are the portraits of the 14 teams in the Western Hockey League—right is the eastern division and are in the west—and a memorial plaque from the Moose Jaw Warriors to the four Broncos who died. Team president John Rittinger wears a Broncos cap, a black jacket, open-collared white shirt and grey slacks. A structural engineer, he heads the group that brought the Broncos back to Swift Current at the end of the 1988 season from Lethbridge, Alta., where the franchise had been since 1974.

Rittinger is reminiscing about the night in mid-December when the Broncos gathered in front of the Professional Building at Central Avenue and Cheshire Street to sing Christmas carols. He talks of Chris Mantyka, a 29-year-old from Saskatoon who had been killed at his home. "He was the most popular player among the players," Rittinger says. "Reminds me of a song. He'd get up at 6 a.m., go pump gas, come home at 3 o'clock, clean up, spend three hours on the bus and get off and play hockey." John Rittinger says he does not know anyone who had a New Year's Eve party in Swift Current.

One sunny afternoon six weeks after the nightmare Dave Archibald suffered after the accident, Swift is an office at Swift Wild Services on the outskirts of Swift Current. He speaks haltingly in a voice filled with emotion. "When I turned the wheel, the bus didn't turn. It was the God-damnest feeling I've ever had to

my life. Did I blame myself? I don't know. I've asked myself that question so many, many times and I've never got a straight answer. I tried not to because I wanted to keep my family. I guess when any accident happens, there is the thought, you know, what could I have done to prevent it. Or could I have done anything? Who's got an answer?"

"It was half of a thing and it still is, you know. Sometimes, I'd probably never go away. Not completely. Time, I



Archibald David Green: The things that time cannot heal

guess, is a great healer, but it doesn't change that everything. Would I drive the bus again? I think so—unless I'm asked not to."

On Feb. 26 the Swift Current Broncos took delivery of a 20-year-old 28-passenger MC-4 school bus for which they paid Beaver Bus Lines of Winnipeg \$32,000. The situation and whereabouts of Swift Current have doubled \$22,000 toward the cost of the bus and the shorter five the risk had to pay before they got it. On Feb. 27 the Broncos left on a road trip to Saskatoon and Regina. Dave Archibald was driving.

Postgame in the dressing room, noisy, hard-muzzled people look strange from the showers, hair standing on end, grinning and travelling themselves down. A month ago Kurt Lackien was hit in the face by a puck that deflected

off his state and flew under his visor. It took several stitches to close the gash between his nose and cheek, but now there is no sign of the injury. "They got Vitamin K on it," he says. The black eye he got in a fight in the same game has faded. One by one, the players dress and leave, hair still damp, this is not hair-dryer country.

Most close to the dressing room, a reporter from radio station CMBH holds a microphone in front of Tim Tisdale, who is talking about his game-winning goal and trying not to grin. In the corridor outside, a group of 10-14-year-olds, boys and admiring girls, hold up their programs to be autographed. Pucker-faced, the players sign. In an adjoining office, Graham Jones, John Rittinger and assistant coach Kerne River, 36, are trying to digest the reality the Broncos are in the playoffs.

On a day in mid-February, several players have gathered in Graham Jones's office. "Before the accident," says Sheldon Kennedy, "the guys were, well, we sort of had a group here and a group there. But now the guys just hang out with other guys." Todd Rectorius said, "It makes you realize that every day is important to you. You are not invincible when you sit in that bus. Like now, when we're on the bus and we hit a bump or something, everybody's mind reverts to that day. It gets pretty hard to sleep when it's slippy or foggy. Not a day goes by that I don't think about those four guys."

"Before Christmas, I'll go out and wherever happened, happened. Now I go out and try to make things happen. I want to do it more, because you never know what's going to happen tomorrow. I've noticed that a few players who were really nice and stuff before are starting to get along with people. It has changed everybody. We are like brothers."

Postgame the lights are out in the rink and all the fans have gone. The pickup trucks and the muddy cars have left the homes in Swift Current, Melfort, Moose, Herbert and Redegville. Graham Jones walks along the concrete corridor toward his office "We're had the nightmare," he says. He glances briefly into the darkened hallway that leads to the ice and walks on. "Now it's time for the dream."

—DAVE CORREIA in Swift Current

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Suicide and satanism

The death in suburban Nashville, N.S., sent shock waves through the quiet community 18 km northwest of Halifax. Early on the evening of Feb. 5, Derek Shaw, 14, phoned his 16-year-old girlfriend,

For Nashville family counselor Thomas Osborne, the pattern has become disturbingly familiar in recent months. A small but growing number of troubled teenagers, Osborne said, have told him that they practice satan-

ism, while his parents were out and told him that on the previous night he had been visited by Satan, appearing in a blue light and demanding his soul. Then Shaw told his half brother and stepbrother, both 8, to close their eyes while he went to his parents' bedroom and fetched his stepfather's hunting rifle. Shaw carved the rifle down to his bedroom in the basement of the family's brick-and-frame town house on a quiet residential street. Then Shaw put the 30-30 rifle's barrel into his week and fired.

Details of Shaw's death emerged last week, after Derek's parents, Linda and Steven Taylor, approached the press in order to publicize what they suspected was part of a growing satanic obsession among teenagers. Speaking out for the first time about their son's death, the Taylors blamed his suicide largely on a two-year fascination with devil worship. And reports from across the country suggested links between satanic worship and ritual violence. But the subject is clouded by the obsessive secrecy of satanic devotees. And experts disagree about whether the practice is a cause or a symptom of other problems—including drug abuse.

For the Taylors, their son's death was the culmination of four months of growing alarm about his involvement in satanic worship. Indeed, last October the couple collected black candles, a large hand-drawn pentagram—a five-pointed star-shaped symbol alleged to have magical powers—and instruction books that, Derek had told his mother, he had used to conduct rituals. "He told me Satan was his religion," Linda Taylor recalled last week. Satanic symbols and macabre drawings on death and evil dotted the 10th-grader's school books. But as did allusions to drugs.

ism, often in combination with drugs and the more oppressive varieties of heavy-metal rock music. "This is getting bigger," Osborne said last week. "It's scaring people."

But such claims are hard to verify. Charles MacLeod, research co-ordinator at Montreal's Cull Project, an education and resource centre on cults, suggests that fully committed devil worshippers number "in the hundreds" in Canada. But he added that "facts are hard to come by. There is something inherently secretive about the practice." Indeed, even those who give up the practice usually refuse to discuss it. Still, Derek Shaw's death in the shadow of satanism recalled other violent incidents in several provinces. In

Wolfeville, Que., the gruesome murder in January 1985, of a pregnant woman, who was ritually dismembered and burned, led to the conviction later the same year of Raymond Steele, a self-proclaimed minister of the Universal Life Church of Rodinburg, Benson. Police found satanic literature at his home. Then last year police investigating the murder, still unresolved, of a 16-year-old prostitute found evidence that the victim had been tied with aerosolized black and silver rope before being slashed on her chest and both wrists, as well as being stabbed once in the heart with a knife displaying the number 666, which has satanic significance according to the Bible. It marks the ending of the sixth Christ.

More alarming still, was a 18-page university essay written by Alberta Royal Canadian Mounted Police Const. James Brown of Red Deer, which was made public earlier this month. An expert on satanic criminal activity, Brown wrote that an ideology could be drawn linking satanism to the unsolved disappearances in recent years of several Alberta children. Declared Brown, "Children have a strong fascination in satanic rituals, and there are suggestions they may be used [in sacrifices]." Assessments of the risks run by those who practice satanism vary widely. Saul the Taylors' friend, Supt. police, Ben Hedley Hopkins, "Young people who are bored are trying to make contact with evil. And if you try long enough, you eventually find something intelligent and malignant and destructive on the other end of the line." Psychiatrist Dr. Khalil Ahmed, director of adolescent services at the Nova Scotia Hospital in Dartmouth, offered a different explanation. "Teenagers are looking for excitement," he said. "The weak-willed, often the losers, are attracted to [satanism]. It gives them a false impression of power." Ahead says that satanism is more a symptom of a troubled mind than a contributing cause.

But for the Taylors, there remain haunting questions. "There must be some mistake," reads one of Derek's last notes, scrawled on a class schedule. "I didn't want to let them take away my soul." And last week the Nova Scotia detachment of the RCMP responded to suicide investigations, probing for any evidence of criminal activity connected with the teenager's satanic obsession.

—CHERYL WOOD in Dallas



Shaw and Linda Taylor: ritual violence and drug abuse



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Hajpas, citing property rates, evading protests and new government legislation

CITIES

New shocks at tax time

Diane Hajpas said that she almost collapsed when she received her 1987 property tax bill from the City of Montreal last February. Inside the envelope was a bill for more than \$3,000—representing a 40-per-cent increase over last year's rates. Indeed, Hajpas, an artist, and her husband, Robert, a high-school teacher, expressed outrage that the taxes they pay on their home—a two-storey, remodelled duplex in downtown Montreal—have jumped by 85 per cent during the past two years. And presents from thousands of similarly disinclined Montrealers—fueled by 1987 property tax increases of up to 300 per cent in some instances—have generated the most critical of Mayor Jean Dore's four-month-old regime.

In fact, more than 300 angry property owners tested Dore's open-door policy at city hall as they returned to a civic council meeting on March 9. There, some jeered from the public galleries as the mayor rejected an opposition councillor's charge that the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM) administration was feathering the city's coffers with excessive tax cuts. The current real estate boom, in order to collect more taxes. Still, Montreal property taxes—for such services as garbage collection and snow removal—are closely linked to market values, a system used in many cities across Can-

ada. And because civic officials make broad neighborhood-wide assessments on the basis of recent sale prices in the same area, rising real estate values have also increased tax rates across the city. As a result, Montreal and neighboring communities forming the Montreal Urban Community are searching for an equitable system of property assessment—an issue that has sparked protests in other Canadian cities, including Metropolitan Toronto and Vancouver in recent years.

In Toronto, officials use a formula based on 1940 property values—a system that predates widely varying assessments on older homes, renovated houses and new houses. Still, city councillors have refused to update that formula. One reason: although most homeowners would receive tax cuts under an overhauled system, some would see their taxes increase by as much as 300 per cent. As a result, representatives from Toronto and North York—communities with many old homes—have successfully blocked Metro-wide tax-reform proposals. Declared North York councillor Robert Yell, "We are not going to let someone who puts up their taxes."

In an attempt to avoid that charge, Dore argues that the Quebec government shares the blame for the increasing property taxes because

it refuses to modify the province-wide assessment procedure. Currently, commercial and residential property are taxed at the same rate—2.02 per cent of current market value. But Dore says that he would prefer to tax business operations at a higher rate and to lighten the financial burden on homeowners. Earlier, this month Quebec Municipal Affairs Minister André Bourbeau rejected that request and said that he had no plans to change the current format. Said Bourbeau: "The basic principle is that everyone is equal before the law. We have no evaluation systems, and I don't think there should be discrimination from one category to the next."

Bourbeau noted that civic governments have the power to provide relief by lowering their tax demands—a step that some officials took earlier this year when they reduced rates by three per cent. But that measure is an ineffective brake on property taxes when the assessed value of single-family dwellings has increased by 80 per cent on average. Indeed, independent city councillor Nick du Roy Meur "It is cynical and outrageous for the MCM to blame the province. The MCM know damn well what the impact of these hikes would be and they are responsible." Added Hajpas, "We are being taxed like we live in a high-class neighborhood, but when it comes to improving services we are still the forgotten corner of the city. It is grossly unfair."

At the same time, higher property taxes will clearly support a \$1.4-billion city budget that has grown by 7.6 per cent for the 1987 fiscal year. That budget increase also sparked resentment against Dore and the 58 MCM representatives who reduced retiring mayor Jean Drapeau's Civic Party to a single seat on council last November. But that wave of popular support may be subsiding. For one thing, the new rulers have alienated cost-conscious supporters through such highly visible acts as forwarding the newly elected members on the city's powerful executive committee with new cars. Said Hajpas, who is the director of a residents' association, "We thought that once the MCM was in power we would get repairs to the sidewalk. But instead we get limousines." Such criticism—and the resulting protests against rising property taxes—indicates that the honeymoon between the MCM and Montreal voters may be over.

—BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal with correspondents' reports

FOR THE RECORD

Harmony's sweet sound

TEBO

Dolly Parton, Linda Ronstadt, Emmylou Harris

Well-sung harmonies are one of the most charming sounds in music. And as Trio, three of the premier vocalists in pop and country music—Dolly Parton, Linda Ronstadt and Emmylou Harris—put their voices together and harmonize like one finely tuned instrument. The result is a superb collection of traditional country music, brimming with crystal-clear resonance. Parton's *The Pain of Loving You* sets the tone for the album's version of what country music fans call "hills" songs, and her 1986 *Jessie's* hitting, carefree mountain music at its best. And Ronstadt offers stirring versions of songs by British Linda Thompson (*Travelling Man*) and Canada's Kate McGarrigle (*I've Had Enough*).

Harris, with her affinity for the pure country sound, provides classic renditions of the 1930s great Anne Rodgers and country pioneer Jesse McReynolds.

And Ritchie's *My Dear Companion*. At times Harris treats such numbers with overly quiet reverence, as if the songs were treasured antiquities. But these are minor irritants. The real strength of the album is the union of the three voices, especially on *Flowers Alone*. With support from guitarist Pat Cooney and mandolinist David Lindley, Trio is a work of impeccable all-round quality. Rarely have the words "sweet harmony" been more fitting.

THE JOSHUA TREE
U2
(RCA/ABC)

A dery blend of passion and spirituality have earned Ireland's U2 acclaim as one of the decade's top rock groups. Such post-its as the post-hardcore band's *Joshua Tree* and *Prayer for the New World*, a homage to Martin Luther King, testify the band's

Christian, but never preachy, message. The *Joshua Tree*, the group's fifth album, covers nearly the same ground. U2's guitar-based sound has matured but remains blessedly free of studio clutter. Another highlight is the singer Bono's soaring, emotional vocals, notably on *Red Hot Mama*. Years, a bold, defining moving personality's hopes in the face of insensitive government policies.

The album's most topical song is *Mothers of the Disappeared*, a tribute to Latin American women whose children vanished into the clutches of repressive regimes. But overall, the *Joshua Tree* takes originality. Beginning with its cover photo, which depicts the band members set against an arid landscape, the album is littered with desert imagery, currently one of pop's favorite moods. Bono's lyrics repeat such phrases as "desert sky" and "howling wind" so many times that the listener starts to taste the dust—and thirsts for something fresh. Despite its earnest intentions, the *Joshua Tree* is rooted in dry ground.

—NICOLAS DENTON



Parton, crystal clear

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Reactors in the cellar

They are about the size of an industrial furnace, cost \$50 million apiece and—having an earthquake or a bombing—are safe to use, according to their designers. A team of about 25 scientists and engineers at Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL), a Crown corporation, is currently developing mini-nuclear reactors that they claim will be a safe, cheap source of energy and could be installed in the basements of high-rises and factories within two years. The difficulty, AECL spokesmen admit, will be in selling them. The explosion that ripped through the roof of the reactor building at the Soviet nuclear power station in Chernobyl last April vividly demonstrated the dangers of nuclear reactors—and

to many people, the image of reactors in the buildings where they live or work is alarming. Declared AECL research and development manager John Hilborn, one of the principal architects of their technology: "None of us under-



Whitetail mini-nuclear reactor: trust, skepticism and skepticism

estimates the automatic emotional response to the Chernobyl disaster. Nuclear power has not been an easy concept to sell since then."

Known commercially as the Stowpoke Energy System, the mini-reactors are modelled after the Stowpoke research reactors that have been operating in seven Canadian cities since the early 1970s. The first models, named because of their low-power qualities, generate a meagre 30 kW of power and are currently being used by universities and other institutions to produce radiation for research purposes and for chemical analysis. The new Stowpokes, which run on enriched uranium fuel, are at least 100 times more powerful and designed to supply heat and electricity for enterprises in both remote and urban areas—from mining companies to shopping centres. Sol Hilborn: "We envision these reactors in apartment buildings, in hospitals—in populated areas."

The mini-reactors are already well beyond the drawing-board stage. In-

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Alders Hill Cemetery and Crematorium (Richmond Hill)
Aurora Cemetery, Crematorium and Mausoleum (Brimley)
Thornton Cemetery, Crematorium and Mausoleum (Mississauga)*



TORONTO TRUST CEMETERIES
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dead, a demonstrator reactor is scheduled to start up by mid-April. Housed in a 160-square-foot building at the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment in Manitoba, about 100 km east of Winnipeg, the demonstrator will provide AECL scientists with practical experience in monitoring and controlling radioactive emissions from the reactor. Then, next winter it will be used to heat Whiteshell buildings.

Still, critics opposed to the project say that it represents AECL's desperate search for new markets as Ottawa plans to reduce the corporation's budget by 50 per cent during the next five years. Said David Peck, a researcher with Energy Probe, an independent environmental think-tank, based in Toronto: "The feeling is that this is yet another gasp from a dying industry." Other critics, although conceding that the Skowapek research reactors are safe because of their small size, say that the new models pose a threat. "The mini-reactors are 100 times larger than the earlier Skowapeks," said Gordon Edwards, president of the Montreal-based Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility. "They create more power in the core and are correspondingly more dangerous."

Still, AECL officials say that they are confident about the safety and acceptability of the mini-reactors. The cost of the Skowapek Energy System is relatively low because its design sidesteps the need for the sophisticated technology and high construction costs associated with larger reactors. The mini-reactor's core is encased in a concrete vault and sits on the bottom of a stainless steel pool of water, 13 feet in diameter and 32 feet deep, which cools it.

According to designers, a meltdown of that core could occur only if an earthquake ripped open the reactor pool. That would cause 35,000 gallons of water to drain out in a matter of minutes. And sheet of steel—an air-tight, bomb-proof—15th floor said that he cannot think of anything else that could cause water to leak so quickly. Said Hilborn: "There are thousands of swimming pools, and I have never heard of a case of one losing water in 30 minutes. Where would all that water go?"

AECL designers say that in the aftermath of Chernobyl, they do not expect the public to accept the mini-reactors with open arms. But officials say that they are optimistic that they can convince skeptics that the reactors pose little threat to the environment. And as petroleum supplies dwindle, the AECL expects oil prices to rise—a trend it hopes will lead to an acceptance of nuclear power closer to home.

—NOMIA T. NEMEROFF with
JILL COHEN ETES in Toronto



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House-to-house warfare

A round noon on March 5 Nancy Paskow briefly inspected a semidetached, three-storey house in Toronto's Riverside district. Then she withdrew her agent, Thomas Beattie of Darrell Keet Real Estate Ltd., to bid on the property at an auction scheduled for 8 p.m. Two hours later Beattie, who was bidding against three other agents, arranged with Paskow to add \$15,000 to the bid price to clinch the deal. She did—and by midnight, the same day the house had appeared on the market, she had succeeded in buying it for \$260,000. Said Paskow, 44, a freelance assistant art director: "I am still sort of recuperating. I didn't plan to spend the money I spent on it—but I was very lucky. I got the house I wanted, when I wanted it."

But many potential home buyers in the city are less fortunate and lose out to the competition in the booming Toronto real-estate market—the hottest in the country. During the past two years demand for homes has steadily increased, forcing panicky buyers to act while prices were still within their



Paskow: high prices and low properties.

reach. Last month there were 5,004 resale houses sold in the city, 3,199 more sales than the previous February and more than any other month in the 61-year history of the Toronto Real Estate Board (TREB)—with the exception of last May, when there were 5,780 sales. Declared Darrell Keet, who says that his company turned over \$84 million in sales last month alone: "It baffles me where the money is coming from—people must have four jobs. You get a young couple ready to bid \$200,000 or \$40,000 down, and you can't find them anything."

The scarcity of houses has pushed prices up even further. According to officials at the TREB, the average price of a house in Metropolitan Toronto rose by 40.8 per cent to \$176,000 in February, 1987, from \$124,206 in February, 1986. And such experts as real estate president John Oliver say that home prices will continue to rise. Declared Oliver: "All the indications are that they will keep on going up for the next six months. You can't predict this market—it's a little scary." The increasing demand for houses is also evident in other centres across the country, especially Montreal and Winnipeg. The trend is due in part to low mortgage rates, holding steady at levels ranging from approximately 8½ per cent for a six-month mortgage to 10½ per cent for five years.

In Toronto, there are additional factors affecting the real-estate market. Although the competition is fierce for resale houses, there is also a demand for new houses—but not enough manpower available to meet it. Market analysts predict that construction of new houses in Metropolitan Toronto will decrease to 30,000 in 1987 from 32,000 last year. As well, the migration of people from economically depressed areas of the country seeking jobs in Toronto has helped lower the city's apartment vacancy rate to a point where only about one in 1,000 apartments is available. And despite rent controls, apartment rental prices have edged up in many situations beyond levels that renters feel are reasonable. As a result, young professionals and other workers who have rising incomes are more frequently considering spending their money on houses rather than high-priced apartments.

Housing experts say that the buying frenzy may level off somewhat as potential buyers grow more comfortable with the lower mortgage rates and rent-bidding wars such as the one earlier this month in Riverside. But given the lofty prices of the few houses currently for sale, it is clear that this year only the lucky or the wealthy will have their own houses in time for spring closing.

—ANNIE STERNY in Toronto

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BOOKS

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GABRIEL'S LAMENT

By Paul Bailey
(Harvard River Jonsson, 323 pages, \$22.95)

At once hilarious and profound, *Gabriel's Lament* is the story of Gabriel Harvey, born in the 1540s in London's impoverished East End. The boy spends most of his time with his father, Oswald, an English politician's manservant, twice the age of Gabriel's mother, Amy. When an unexpected inheritance from his employer makes him rich, Oswald also becomes a pompous, intolerant snob. Unable to tolerate the new Oswald's posturing nonsense, Amy leaves in a so-called "manic" that extends throughout Gabriel's life. The mystery of her disappearance is only resolved in the closing pages.

The novel's sadness emerges from Gabriel's yearning for his mother and his efforts to keep her memory alive. Its laugh-out-loud humor stems from Oswald's pseudo-philosophical lectures. "I'm old enough to remember when rascals came into fashion," he remarks. "Matured ideas, chaos who aren't proper chaos—those were the types that fascinated them at the start. These days it's bootmakers and film stars whose feet you find there on. People you can't trust. You would be wise to steer clear of fools."

As sane as he can, Gabriel stays close to Oswald. Living in boarding houses peopled by literary oddities, he begins work on a book about itinerant preachers and, in the process, uncovers the lies his father told him. But although he meets half brothers and half sisters he never knew he had, Gabriel gets no closer to finding the mother who has become his life's obsession. Oswald finally dies, leaving only a sealed box. Travelling to the American Midwest, heartland of evangelists, Gabriel becomes crushed beneath his anachronistic of memories, until the box is opened and the last mystery revealed.

Author Bailey, who also wrote *Old Soldiers* (1981) and *At the Jerusalem* (2003), was nominated for England's Booker Prize last year. But he remains little-known abroad. With *Gabriel's Lament* he has delivered the masterpiece that should win him international recognition.

—PAUL ROBERTS

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BOOKS

The machine as master

TECHNOLOGY AND JUSTICE

By George Grant
(Anenon, \$19 paper \$8.95)

Canadian, usually a pragmatic lot, would rather dream the possibilities of Western Christianity than philosophize into the void hours about the meaning of life. For that reason, they have paid scant attention to the few philosophers who have appeared in their midst. The late Marshall McLuhan had to be known a celebrity abroad before he was taken seriously at home. And George Grant, author of *Technology and Justice* and several other brilliant books exploring technological civilization, has won only a small—although passionate—audience.

For Grant, a retired professor of philosophy, the main problem is that he is chronically out of fashion. Author of *Against a New Nature: The Decline of Canadian Modernism* (1965) and *Technology and Empire: Perspectives in North America* (1969), Grant is a deeply religious man in a relatively secular age. He is also more concerned with asking "why" at a time when politicians care only about "how." But if his latest collection of essays fails to appear on best-seller lists, it will be Canada's loss.

Grant serves his sentences with the elegant consciousness of a true philosopher, but he has a knack for mirroring the concerns of the common man. One central theme of *Technology and Justice* is that technology is out of control—a notion that many ordinary people would likely endorse. According to Grant, technology is indeed enacting its masters. In several ways, he insists, computers already homogenize perceptions of reality—through standard classification of facts and standardization of knowledge. Grant also attacks the naïveté faith that scientific discovery and new technologies will inevitably lead to a better world. Nothing guarantees such improvement, Grant says—and the threats posed by pollution and nuclear weapons seem to bear him out.

The problems of managing technology, Grant argues, have arisen from a utilitarian vision of the world—a vision so engrained that it now seems like common sense. He traces that viewpoint to German philosopher Friedrich Niet-

zsche (1844-1900), who declared that God was dead, leaving humanity free to shape its own destiny. According to Grant, mankind is now living in a Nietzschean world in which goodness is measured solely by utility—was by the intrinsic value of God's creation.

Grant notes that the Nazis took Nietzschean logic to its ultimate degree in the service of their distorted vision of society; they believed that human life



Grant's robust attacks on faith in science

itself was expendable. But in another way, Grant says that free-wheeling utilitarianism also threatens contemporary societies. With scorn, he attacks the views of Joseph Fletcher, once an Anglican minister, who argued in 1972 that Dow's syndrome children scored poor results on the Stanford-Binet intelligence test were not human. Surely, Grant replies, people cannot presume that God ignores those "who do not make it on the Stanford-Binet scale."

Grant also appears sceptical and suggests that a society willing to kill its unborn may eventually come to judge that the weak, sick and unproductive are expendable. But that argument opposes Grant's personal weakness: a tendency to overlook the powers of human love and decency, and thus they are limited to a fearful religious viewpoint. Still, even to disagree with Grant is to be incorporated by this carefully reasoned, disturbing and necessary book.

—JOHN BERNARD

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And that should tell you just how de-sensitized we've become to the carnage.

The statistics should shock us: more than 4,000 killed on our roads last year, almost 250,000 injured. Traffic accidents are now the leading cause of death for Canadians under 34. A terrible, useless waste of our young, our future.

Texaco believes, as grim as the facts are, that there is hope. And it starts with the most shocking statistic of all:

85% of all traffic accidents are due to human error. Drivers who make mistakes. Deadly mistakes. But this also means that 85% of traffic accidents are preventable.

Drive to survive.

Of the people who get their drivers' licences in Ontario each year, 66% don't have formal training.

If we can put more new drivers on our roads who are more highly trained in the demanding skill of driving a car, we can save lives.

If every new driver was a graduate of a professional driver training program, calm, alert, and well-versed in defensive driving techniques, we could cut our death toll dramatically. Perhaps by as much as a third in the next five years.

Teaching your teenager to drive could be dangerous—because you may unknowingly pass on deadly habits. (Many people who have been driving for years could use re-training courses.)

Good driver? Bad teacher.

Test yourself right now on how good a driver you are:

When a traffic light turns green, you step on the gas and proceed with caution. Right?

Wrong.

You should always look left, centre, right and left again before proceeding to be certain all traffic has cleared an intersection. (Nearly half of all accidents happen right here.)

If you failed this test, let a professional teach your teenager to drive. And survive.

Texaco is making the reduction of traffic deaths and injuries our cause.

And we're not going to just talk about it, we're going to do something about it.

Starting now, we'll arrange for a 10% reduction in the cost of sending your teenager to Young Drivers of Canada, one of the best driver training programs available.

We'll do the same for older drivers, too.

Our 'Drive to Survive' information kit contains full details on our cost-reduction program, as well as the application that qualifies you for this reduction.

The kit is available by calling toll-free:
1-800-268-4520

Or drop by a nearby Texaco service station and pick one up.

Proper driver training is costly—but there's no comparison with the cost of human lives. That's priceless.

Course fees are federally tax deductible by the student, and there may be substantial insurance reductions which could easily save the initial expense in a very short time.

(You're a driver for life remember, and accident-free drivers tend to pay less for insurance.)

Just the beginning.

Texaco will also be taking steps to raise public concern about traffic fatalities and the vital importance of professional driver training in many other ways too.

We want to stop the carnage. And better drivers mean fewer accidents.

It may not stop all the traffic deaths and injuries, but it's a start.

Because the way we see it, our job isn't just to help get your car safely from one place to another, but to help get you and your family there safely, too.

Let a professional teach them to drive. And survive.



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TO
SURVIVE.



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SAVE a life.

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The ballad of a haunted soldier

Oliver Stone has often likened himself to Travis Bickle, the anti-hero of Martin Scorsese's film *Taxi Driver*. But instead of shooting people, like the psychopathic Bickle, Stone exercises his demons by writing and directing movies. His current hit, *Platoon*, has made him the most sought-after filmmaker in Hollywood. This week, with eight Oscar nominations, it was one of the star contenders at the Academy Awards.

"Something like *Platoon* goes across all barriers and hits the heart of mankind," Stone told *MovieWeek*. "There is no greater feeling."

For years Stone tried to interest Hollywood in his autobiographical screenplay about the Vietnam War. Every major studio and many of the names turned it down. Stone finally made the project independently, and *Platoon* marched into theatres at the end of 1986 to become an explosive box office hit. Providing a model for other independent film-makers, Stone, 40, has proven that there are ways to make Hollywood films without sacrificing purpose or box office appeal.

Many screenwriters are victims of the bleak memories of film-making. The rising cost of making, promoting and distributing film has hardened the conservative tendencies of executives at major studios. They avoid scripts like *Platoon*, with ambiguous or unhappy endings and politically contentious content—and instead opt for action, formulaic films like *The Top Gun*. Interviewed last month in West Berlin, just before *Platoon's* European premiere at the 37th Berlin International Film Festival, Stone recalled the tortuous path that finally brought his anti-apartheid vision to the screen.

The purged son of an American Jewish stockbroker and his French Roman Catholic war bride, Stone was 16 when his father's business interests collapsed and his parents divorced. Two years later he established the pattern of iconoclasm that would

mark his career in film. He dropped out of Yale to join a freelance unit in the U.S. army's 20th Infantry Division in Vietnam. Early on, he recalled, "I realized I'd made a terrible mistake." Like *Platoon's* hero, Chris, played in the film by Charlie Sheen, Stone inspired the heroes by jettisoning ideal-

ism in a Turkish prison, it drew patrons from the Turks for what they considered to be naive—and won Stone an Academy Award. His 1983 film *Splash* was criticized for portraying Cuban Americans as violent cocaine dealers. And his 1985 thriller about the Chinese-American under-



Stone in the Philippines making *Platoon*; borrowing medicine and a shot of iconoclasm

ism and concentrating on survival. Returning from Vietnam with a head full of harrowing memories, he worked at odd jobs, experimented with drugs and at one point was imprisoned in Mexico for possession of marijuana. Later Stone studied film-making at New York University under Martin Scorsese. After graduating in 1972, he moved to Montreal to write and direct a forgettable horror film, *Salvage*, on a meagre budget of \$27,000. Then he went back to the United States to concentrate on turning his war memories into a script.

But when his first Vietnam screenplay was complete, Stone was unable to interest a producer. Hollywood did accept some of his other scripts—which gave the young writer an enviable reputation as a drug-and-violence-obsessed scenarist. Stone's *Midnight Express* (1978) was a new look at an American drug dealer's ex-

perience in a Turkish prison, it drew patrons from the Turks for what they considered to be naive—and won Stone an Academy Award.

But Stone's harrowing scenes ended in failure to convince Hollywood studios to film his saga of a war everyone wanted to forget. The studios were equally unimpressed in a second Vietnam screenplay he wrote, based on Ron Kovic's bitter war memoir, *Born on the Fourth of July*. But Stone's *Platoon* was becoming impossible to do in Hollywood between 1986 and 1988. It was a period of escape and fantasy, marked by the election of Ronald Reagan. It was a very sparse time for people like me. In the early 1980s Universal Pictures sent Stone to Russia to research a script on Soviet dissidents, but shined the resulting screenplay. Defeated according to Stone, executives decided that U.S. audiences would never identify with a Russian, and so profits could be made.

Finally, after a decade of frustra-

tion, Stone sent his original Vietnam script—which experts had estimated would require an investment of at least \$50 million to shoot—to a small independent company, Hemdale Film Corp. Founded by British actors and producers, Hemdale, now based in Los Angeles, agreed to mount an \$8-million production of *Platoon* without a name actor. Headed Hemdale president John Daly. "In all fairness to Hollywood, the majors had looked around *Platoon* at a much higher figure. Sometimes the looking around is usually for the independents. People come in with high ideas and then are forced to scale them down."

Although an major producer, Orion Pictures Corp. helped finance *Platoon*'s distribution costs, the principal risk was Hemdale's. More significantly, Daly defied Hollywood's fear of controversial films. In fact, Hemdale had already produced another Stone script, *Salvador*, about a U.S. journalist's dragnet for El Salvador's U.S.-backed government. Explained Stone, "Daly comes from the streets of London. He was able to view *Salvador* with a little more irony than American financiers, who saw it as an attack on America, as opposed to an attack on American foreign policy."

Daly's faith was vindicated. *Salvador* now has two Academy Award nominations—Best Original Screenplay and Best Actor for James Woods as the journalist. And Michael Medved, Orion's vice-president of production, has told Stone privately that he wished Orion had made the film.

Now Stone says that he sees lasting indications of a new maturity in U.S. cinema's approach to Vietnam. "The first stage was the *Apocalypse Now* and *The Deer Hunter* stage, which was mythic, operatic, larger than life, coming from a sense of awe about the war," he noted. "Then we went to a realistic view of the war. We could have seen the war if only the politicians hadn't sold us our illusions. *Rambo* and *Alien* in *Action*. The third phase, starting from a sense of fear, is a more realistic assessment—films written or directed by people who were there."

The man behind *Platoon* and *Salvador* says that films must range outside the personal and the personal. Recalling his brief dalliance with Canadian cinema, Stone said, "Little Canadian film made for Canadians here in the States. The biggest sin of cinema isn't wrong ideas—it's boredom." Whether other changes might be justified, no one has called Stone's films boring. He has a powerful gift for turning his own anger into unforgettable cinema.

—GERALD FEINER in New York



Halley: It's good to get your hands dirty now and again.

A catalyst for Canadian film

It walls are covered with awards, its floors stacked high with reels of film to be shipped across Canada and to the United States. At first night, the cluttered halls and offices of Film Arts Ltd., a Toronto editing house, resemble a massive movie store. In the center of the chaos is Film Arts' owner, chunky, silver-haired Don Haig. At 54, Haig knows his way through the labyrinth. His work has won Film Arts the attention and respect of the international film community. Last week a movie he helped produce, *Dansing in the Dark*, was a Globe Award for its star, Martha Henry. This week *Arctic Snow*—True is All You've Got, a documentary for which Haig was associate producer, is up for an Oscar. And another feature he helped produce, Patricia Rozema's *I Have Heard the Mermaids Singing*—has just been chosen for a special screening at the Cannes Film Festival. "Haig," says *Arctic Snow*'s director, Leon Mark, "is the producer of Canadian film."

A self-styled "catalyst," Haig has been known to exhort film-makers rough cuts and offer advice to editors and directors. But the role he played

on *Dansing* was more typical. Haig arranged initial financing. From several sources, and later provided goods, services, private investors and some of his own money. Said Mark: "If Don wants to see your project, it gives you instant credibility everywhere." Adds Brigitte Roman, *Arctic Snow*'s writer-director, "He supported me for nearly five years, with technical facilities and finances. I couldn't have made my film without Don."

Haig's interest in film began early—while he played among discarded pieces of celluloid behind a Winnipeg movie theatre at the age of 8. The fragments fascinated him; at 12, he got a job winding film for magazines in Winnipeg's now-defunct *Movie District*. Later he became chief of staff's shipping department, sending out 500 films a week to movie houses across Manitoba. After work he drove to small towns to screen *Rowdy Boys* classics in schools and community halls. "I loved movies at that era," said Haig. "I could walk into a screening room and tell which studio made the film."

In 1966 he moved to Toronto and to television, which had begun to lure away film audiences. Working for the fledgling television network, he cut and spliced such shows as *Week-End Update* and *Rozelle Dandridge*. In 1968—with an old friend, director Allan King, as his silent partner—Haig opened Film Arts. He quickly landed all the editing and postproduction work for CBC's television series *This Hour Has Seven Days*. Before long he was able to buy out King. He now owns the company outright.

But the man who discovered the feel of film in a Winnipeg back alley still finds it difficult to keep his hands off offbeat Canadian edicts, he says. As *Platoon* Arts' editing rooms to advise or rewrite. "Many producers never learn a piece of film—only their squeaks," he said. "It's good to get your hands dirty now and again." In his award-covered, male attire, Haig's hands-on approach is a winning formula.

—ALAN GIBLER in Toronto

TELEVISION

Portraits of patriarchs



Colaghan in *Partis*; Berton (below): the national psyche

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR
(CBC, Mar. 26, 8 p.m.)

GETTING INTO HISTORY
(CBC, Mar. 26, 9 p.m.)

Successful writers have a way of turning into public icons. Even people who have not read their works know all about them—their part, their marriages, their pets, everything the gossip-magazine media does its utmost. Popular historian Pierre Berton

them—a problem that plagued two new Canadian television documentaries, *First Person Singular*, on Colaghan, and *Getting into History*, on Berton. The Berton film especially covers his life and family rather than a glimpse behind the mask.

The images of Gotting into history are uncanny. First Person Singular has the appearance of several Canadian authors, including Timothy Findley, Margaret Atwood and Marjorie Robins. Conversely, none assesses the literary quality of Colaghan's 22 novels and 100 short stories. Instead, each piece relates to Colaghan's troubled and adventurous life, and on the panel of the long-running CBC TV show *Front Page Challenge*. Older fans will also recognize a thriver Berton with the pencil mustache he wore in his earlier incarnation as a journalist for *The Toronto Star* and *Maclean's*. What the show director has been intent on

with contemporary interviews with Berton's friends, family and associates, as well as with the man himself.

Regrettably, everyone is at his best behavior. The all-came interviews, producer/director David MacLennan, never once asks the kind of potentially embarrassing or penetrating questions that Berton does when he conducts interviews. Admittedly, Gotting into History does offer the tantalizing brief glimpses into Berton's private life. Berton life, he confesses that his writing

solidifies him most when it gives him "a lump in the chest." But so he tells him why and when the lump comes. The remark ends up as a testimony to the banal fact that Berton has a heart.

First Person Singular, on the other hand, yields a more surprising idea of what makes its subject tick. Thanks to Colaghan's reader, it gives the impression of a vital

personality who long ago disposed with suffering and is hiding behind a somewhat pathetic. The opening catch that in a single image Colaghan is full flight down a busy street in his native Toronto, arms and one working furiously, at one man who will know he has important business in the west. Unfortunately, the music accompanying that and similar scenes is so comically upbeat that it sentimentally parodies the man. But because of his self-conscious openness, Colaghan emerges transparent. He evokes an impressive laurel for his dead wife, Loretti, and jokes very far at the pretensions of his home town. "There was always that pretentious air about Toronto," he says with deceptive sweetness.

As for Colaghan's place in literature, First Person Singular offers the appearance of several Canadian authors, including Timothy Findley, Margaret Atwood and Marjorie Robins. Conversely, none assesses the literary quality of Colaghan's 22 novels and 100 short stories. Instead, each piece relates to Colaghan's troubled and adventurous life, and on the panel of the long-running CBC TV show *Front Page Challenge*. Older fans will also recognize a thriver Berton with the pencil mustache he wore in his earlier incarnation as a journalist for *The Toronto Star* and *Maclean's*.

In the end, it is the man, rather than the work, that impresses. Thoughtful and open-minded, Colaghan is also charming, witty and highly entertaining. The singular personality resonates an otherwise predictable biography with a charm of small but genuine surprise.

—JOY HEMBREE

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Windfall* of the Gods, *Shelton* (5)
- 2 *Windfall*, *Shelton* (2)
- 3 *The Secret of the Dragon*, *Wing* (3)
- 4 *It's King* (3)
- 5 *The People of the Sea*, *Braden* (5)
- 6 *How to Get Rich*, *Braden* (5)
- 7 *How to Get Rich*, *Braden* (5)
- 8 *Outbreak*, *Coak* (5)
- 9 *A Tale for the Book*, *Ames* (5)
- 10 *The Tale of the Book*, *Ames* (5)

NONFICTION

- 1 *His Way: The Unfinished Biography of Frank Sinatra*, *Kelly* (1)
- 2 *Wings*, *Ames* (5)
- 3 *Controlling Interest: Who Owns Canada?*, *Francis* (3)
- 4 *The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys*, *Good* (1)
- 5 *Federated*, *Coak* (5)
- 6 *Close Friends*, *Braden* (5)
- 7 *The Master Builders*, *Braden* (5)
- 8 *Monkeys*, *Litwin* (5)
- 9 *Life in the Mirror*, *Coak* (5)
- 10 *A Penny Way to Run a Country*, *Leach* (5)

11 *Platoon* (not sold)

—Compiled by Frances Melbury



A different way of saying it

By Stewart MacLeod

And you, we're somewhat short on scientific evidence here, but surely Canada stands alone as the gold-medal position when it comes to crossing crimes to add a slogan in most other countries, it's the other way around.

But remember the great Conscriptus Crisis, built around the supreme nobility of "no smoking" advertisements, but censoring it again. "No," the Constitutional Crisis, with the equally appropriate "Not necessarily appropriate, but repetition of necessary."

And now, in an otherwise enlightened world, we find ourselves locked in The Great Canadian Conscriptus Crisis. It's blunt out that word—which probably stuns the sensibilities of some private televisions—but we wanted to get it over with early. Now—where—having established the subject matter, we're left with an air gentility to deal with what appears to be a case of "Not necessarily the C-word, but the C-word if necessary."

That oft-adapted slogan once again seems to be what we're trying to say in the message on the medium battle, saying television against television, TV good-taste judges against public health officials, the odd cabinet minister, preacher against preacher and Lord knows who else. Canadian discussions about the C-word are, generally speaking, less open than talk of, say, surgeons chewing gum.

Anyway, what we're getting at is that relying on the Telecensor Committee of Canada, usually described as an "ambulatory group" which screens commercials for 30 private broadcasters, including the CTV and Global networks. The committee has ruled that, of four ads prepared by the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) to warn people about AIDS, only one was acceptable. The others, in the collective wisdom of the screeners, appear to condone "casual sex"—as opposed, presumably, to the more formal variety. There also seems to be the question of whether using C-word-phrases wrongly implies complete protection.

All three rejected ads say that in the war against AIDS, casual sex should be avoided or a C-word used.

Stewart MacLeod is Ottawa columnist for Thomson News Service.

The only ad approved, showing a happily married couple holding hands while the kids play chess, doesn't mention the product we're talking about with much delicacy. Comfortable family viewing, for the manufacturers of checker boards, inspirational viewing.

The day following the rejection of these free public service ads, the same committee approved in principle two paid commercials from C-word manufacturers. Neither mention AIDS, casual sex or, for that matter, formal sex. And not having seen the ads, we can only guess what they may appear to condone. But it seems somewhat unlikely that contemporary shock jumps immediately to mind.

Merely, and I am sorry it took so long getting around to this—blatant the word was an awesome distraction—the CBC, after "intense" study,

'Now, having established the subject matter, we can move forward with on-air gentility to deal with . . . the C-word'

decided that all four public service ads are acceptable for airing. So did several more outrageous private television stations, the six of which was Ottawa's city affiliate, CJOH. But station manager Allan MacKay, an eminently reasonable fellow "AIDS is a critical health problem, and it's our responsibility to increase awareness of the issue."

That is exactly what the crisis and Health Minister Jake Epp, whose department paid the \$250,000 bill, want to do with the ads—jolt people into awareness. And not even his most strident political allies would ever call the evangelist Epp a promoter of prudishness. God forbid! Actually, the crisis, which had the four ads tested for public response long before the telecensors committee reached its curious conclusion, isn't exactly an escort service either.

By coincidence, as the committee was setting new standards in Toronto, AIDS education experts from around the world were in Ottawa discussing ways to get their messages across—and the Toronto decision probably provided

the only light relief of the two-day meeting.

One Danish delegate, obviously a diplomat of distinction, thought the committee decision "a little subversive." Then, of course, came the shocking story of Prince Philip, who, in meeting British wives, not only used the C-word but suggested that sales might be boosted with nutty colors. And the naughty news service carried the story in the week of the birth. Although a snide by trade, the prince's interest must be, unquestionably, artistic. Anyway, if he happens to pop up in a commercial, surely our good-taste telecensors will give him the benefit of the doubt.

Whether the Queen will in quite another matter.

There are times, as painful as it might be, when appeals to the public are as sadly ludicrous that only laughter will offer relief. And what immediately comes to mind here is the thought of millions of TV viewers subjected to sermonized ads from Rev. Oral Roberts, who claims he is being held hostage by, of all people, God. Unless listeners come across with \$45 million—credit cards will do nicely—Rev. Roberts will be a guest by April Fool's Day. That's hard to top.

But right after it, surely, comes the decision by our Telecensor Committee of Canada that free public service ads about AIDS appear to encourage casual sex, while a paid ad from a C-word manufacturer somehow conveys a more moralistic message. Now that the committee has opened this electronic window of opportunity for C-word-makers, there could be trouble ahead in maintaining the mighty morality. As competitors heat up and ideas flow from other products, today's adaptation of "Show her you care" could, by degrees, become next year's "Don't leave home without it." Think about that.

Anyway, have you been watching Dallas lately? Dynamite? The Romp and the Rump? Or if you're within viewing distance of Quebec's Quatre Saisons network, how about those late Friday night movies? We see, in times of need, it's a great comfort to know there is a connection at work ensuring that television commercials don't condone casual sex. We need some relief from routine programming.


Allan Robertson is an Ottawa

Player's

A taste you can call your own.



Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked - avoid smoking. Average per cigarette: Player's Light: Tar: 12 mg, Nicotine: 0.9 mg; King: Tar: 14 mg, Nicotine: 1.1 mg.

A romantic couple is lying in bed in a dimly lit room. The man, wearing an orange shirt, is holding a glass of orange juice. The woman, wearing blue and white striped pajamas, is leaning against him. In the foreground, a nightstand holds a bottle of Canadian Club, a glass of orange juice, a glass of grapefruit juice, a small basket of fruit, and a book. A framed abstract painting hangs on the wall above the bed.

"Shall we call it a night."

BE A PART OF IT.

Canadian Club
LIGHT. CRISP. VERSATILE.

C.C. Sunrise: 1 1/4 ounces of Canadian Club with 5 ounces of orange juice. C.C. Kiss: 1 1/4 ounces of Canadian Club with 5 ounces of grapefruit juice.